FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 AUGUST 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Khomeyni on War — Iran must continue the war with Iraq until victory is achieved, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni stated in a 24 August speech broadcast by Tehran radio. He asserted that victory is "near" but added that it will come sooner if the nation mobilizes itself "in the true sense of the word" and channels more resources to the battlefronts. He emphatically rejected any idea of allowing the war to be ended through arbitration, stressing that Iran must learn from history and refuse to submit to either an imposed peace or an imposed arbitration. Khomeyni contended that President Saddam Husayn has become "stupefied" by the blows he has received in the war but warned that the Iraqi leader could become insane, further aggravate the situation, and violate the Shi'ite shrines in Karbala' and Najaf.

Al-Asad Message on Gulf — Visiting Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam delivered a message to Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad 23 August, IRNA reported, noting that this was the second message from Al-Asad to Khamene'i in recent days. SANA said the message dealt with "the current escalation in the Gulf region" and Radio Monte Carlo linked Khaddam's visit to Tehran with Syrian mediation efforts to prevent a widening of the scope of the war in the Gulf. A commentary by Tehran radio's Arabic service said Iranian officials have told the Syrians that Iran does not want to expand the range of the war, though it has "not disregarded" the support given by "reactionary regimes in the region" for Saddam Husayn. Earlier, in a sermon reported by Tehran radio, President Khamene'i stressed that the whole export of oil in the Persian Gulf might be jeopardized if Iran were to make full use of its capabilities in countering the threat posed against oil tankers and platforms. However, Iran still desires friendly relations with Gulf states even though it knows how much aid they are giving to Iraq, he stated.

In another Gulf development, a GCC statement cited by Kuwait radio announced that GCC foreign and oil ministers will discuss the repercussions of the Iran-Iraq war on Gulf security during a 26 August meeting.

Military Activity — Iraqi aircraft raided pumping stations in the Ahvaz and Marun oil fields in separate attacks 22 August, according to a military communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio. The next day Iranian warplanes raided an Iraqi garrison and fuel tanks near Diyala, northern Iraq, IRNA announced, citing a joint staff communique. Acknowledging activity over Diyala, an Iraqi communique aired on Voice of the Masses radio contended that Iraqi aircraft intercepted an Iranian F-4 in the area and forced it to flee.

Iranian Criticism of Turkey, Saudi Arabia

In his 24 August speech broadcast by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Khomeyni sharply criticized the secularist system established by Ataturk, founder of the Turkish Republic. Meanwhile, an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by Tehran radio expressed "concern and regret" over the recent Turkish air attack against Kurdish targets in northern Iraq, stating that Iran "cannot remain indifferent" to such developments and calling on the Turkish Government to put an end to its operations in Iraq. Turkey subsequently defended its action in a Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by Ankara radio, asserting that the 15 August operation against "terrorists" was "erroneously interpreted in various countries." The operation was carried out in accordance with the hot pursuit principle of international law, the Turkish statement stressed, and it has no connection with the Iran-Iraq war.

As for relations with the Saudis, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani viewed the arrest of a number of Iranian pilgrims in the Kingdom as a "plot to distort the glorious demonstrations held by Iranian pilgrims in Mecca," Tehran radio reported. He criticized the Saudi authorities for failing to inform Iranian officials of the arrests and warned that the incident may prove "costly" for bilateral relations.

Al-Asad in Libya; Tripartite Meeting in Damascus

Syrian President al-Asad, accompanied by Vice President Khaddam, arrived in Banghazi for talks with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi 24 August, Damascus radio reported. In their first two talks the leaders discussed current developments in the Arab region, the escalation of the "Zionist-imperialist onslaught," the efforts made by hostile forces to break Arab steadfastness, and bilateral relations, the radio continued.

Meanwhile, the Syrian, Libyan, and Iranian foreign ministers began meeting in Damascus, SANA stated, noting that the talks are designed to bolster the three countries' joint struggle against "imperialism and Zionism" and to promote relations of friendship and cooperation among them. In remarks broadcast by Tehran radio, Iran's foreign minister linked the meeting with efforts to coordinate the three countries' stands at the forthcoming nonaligned summit conference. Iraq's Voice of the Masses radio contended that the three countries are meeting in Damascus in order to coordinate their "machinations against Iraq and the Arab nation."

Tunisia

Relations With Libya — Tunisian sources cited by the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Watan* revealed that unannounced negotiations are under way between Tunisia and Libya in an attempt to ease tension between the two countries, KUNA reported. The talks, which reportedly began in Switzerland 19 August, are focusing on ways to resume economic relations and compensate Tunisia for the financial losses it incurred as a result of the rift in relations last year. The recent reopening of land routes between the two countries is an additional indicator of reconciliation, *Al-Watan* added. Tripoli radio mentioned the *Al-Watan* story in a brief report, noting the paper's disclosure that there is a "steady improvement" in Tunisian-Libyan relations and that bilateral economic cooperation is being studied as a matter of priority.

Internal Affairs — Prime Minister Rachid Sfar announced in a statement broadcast by Tunis radio that President Habib Bourguiba has approved measures which oblige high public officials to submit details of their property before assuming new responsibilities. The prime minister said this will help establish honest practices and allow officials to work in an atmosphere of confidence, free from suspicion and rumors. Bourguiba also approved measures to make public employees work harder and authorized a dialogue between the two largest trade unions in order to achieve trade union unity, Sfar disclosed.

Jordan

SAM Defenses — Jordan recently began receiving Soviet SAM-8 batteries and intends to ask the USSR for SAM-11's, the UAE paper *Al-Ittihad* stated in a report cited by WAM.

PLO Offices — Kuwait's *Al-Watan* reported that the office of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is one of five PLO offices in Amman which Jordan will allow the PLO to reopen. The report, which was carried by KUNA, said the Jordanians will allow the PLO to name 40 officials to run the offices.

Palestinian Contacts

Iraqi President Saddam Husayn received PLO Executive Committee Chairman 'Arafat 24 August, according to Baghdad Voice of PLO, which added that the two discussed Palestinian developments and the Gulf war. In Libya, Col al-Qadhdhafi received Palestinian National Salvation Front leaders Sa'id Musa Muragha and Khalid al-'Amlah, Tripoli radio reported.

Lebanon

The Amal Movement arrested two gunmen who attacked a Finnish UNIFIL post in the south 24 August, Beirut radio reported. The attack followed a 22 August mortar bombardment of another UNIFIL position in which two French soldiers were wounded, according to the radio. Voice of Lebanon radio speculated that France may be planning to evacuate part of its UNIFIL contingent from Lebanon. Amal officials in the south subsequently reaffirmed their opposition to the attacks on UNIFIL and stressed that Amal will take action to prevent them, according to Beirut radio.

On the political level, Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Samir Ja'ja' asserted in remarks broadcast by the Voice of Lebanon that the first practical step toward resolving the Lebanese crisis is for all foreign armies to leave the country, adding that priority must be given to negotiations with the parties concerned to achieve this. Ja'ja' also confirmed his support for the dialogue process that began recently in the Chamber of Deputies.

Syria

Voice of Lebanon radio claimed in a 23 August report that the Syrian authorities foiled an attempted revolt in the Armed Forces in the past 2 weeks, adding that Syrian special units were withdrawn from Lebanon in order to prevent further attempts and that mass arrests were made of military personnel.

Libya

A "sting" operation led by a "renegade West German trader" tricked a UK airline company into delivering to Libya two Airbus A-310 aircraft equipped with advanced electronic gear, according to a UK Foreign Office statement reported by AFP.

Egypt

Visiting Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Vladimir Petrovskiy stressed the USSR's willingness to participate in an international conference on the Middle East with all "peace-loving" countries, in a Cairo press conference reported by MENA. Petrovskiy added that his visit and talks with Egyptian officials focused on "urgent" issues of mutual interest, particularly those pertaining to the Middle East. He said the recent peace proposal by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn provided a solution to the Gulf war, according to KUNA, which called this statement the first signal of Soviet support for the Iraqi president's plan. An agreement to increase bilateral trade was later signed, MENA disclosed.

MENA mentioned the current U.S.-Egyptian naval and air force joint exercises in a brief report which noted that they would take place in international waters and in Egyptian airspace 24-28 August. Syria's *Al-Ba'th* denounced the maneuvers in a commentary reported by Damascus radio, accusing the United States of planning "military provocations."

Israel

Peres to Cameroon — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres departed for Cameroon 25 August, according to Jerusalem radio, which added that army medical personnel accompanying him will assist victims of the recent toxic gas leak in the West African country.

Shin Bet Pardons — President Hayim Herzog pardoned another seven Shin Bet members, according to IDF radio, which cited the president's statement that the pardons should be viewed not as a new decision, but as the logical continuation of the previous pardons.

Ramallah Terrorists Detained — Security forces captured a "terrorist" squad in Ramallah and demolished the home of one of them, Jerusalem radio reported. The group is implicated in several attacks over the past 9 months, the radio continued.

Pakistan

Benazir Bhutto and eight other imprisoned People's Party leaders face sedition charges which carry a maximum sentence of life imprisonment, Karachi police sources disclosed to AFP 24 August. Bhutto is accused of instigating the people to rise against the government. Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo told journalists in Lahore that those indulging in subversive activities will be dealt with in accordance with the law, Karachi radio reported. He asserted that the government has allowed all political parties to hold processions and meetings to freely express their views, maintaining that there is "no restriction" on political activities as long as these do not jeopardize national interests.

As for the protests against Bhutto's arrest, official sources in Islamabad cited by AFP stated that two people were killed and four were wounded in a 22 August clash between police and demonstrators in the southern town of Tando Adam. The authorities have decided to provide armed escorts for food and fuel trucks in and out of Karachi to counteract the disruption of supplies caused by opposition roadblocks, the agency added.

DRA

The Soviet Union will start withdrawing 8,000 troops from Afghanistan this fall, the president of the *Novosti Press Agency* disclosed in a Japanese press interview cited by AFP. Meanwhile, the mujahidin announced that they killed more than 80 Soviet soldiers and captured 92 during recent fighting in Badakhshan, according to Karachi radio. The radio also noted Pakistan has protested to the DRA over cross-border shelling by DRA forces which killed a Pakistani citizen 21 August.

Sudanese-Ugandan Relations

The Sudanese authorities helped Ugandan rebels cross into Uganda to launch their abortive attack at Bibia 21 August, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni asserted in remarks reported by Kampala radio. Describing Sudan's conduct as "treachery," Museveni urged the Sudanese to control their side of the border and called on friendly countries to pressure the Sudanese Government to fulfill its obligations in this respect.

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS
Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 164 *25 August 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat, Ceausescu Conclude First Round of Talks *[Voice of PLO]* .... A 1
  Second Round of Talks Held *[KUNA]* .... A 1
  Aid to PLO Discussed *[KUNA]* .... A 1
  'Arafat Concludes Visit *[Voice of PLO]* .... A 1
'Arafat Sends Messages to Soviet, PRC Leaders *[Algiers Voice of Palestine]* .... A 2
'Arafat Meets Nicaraguan Official in Baghdad *[INA]* .... A 2
Palestinian Command Announces Death of Cadre *[Voice of PLO]* .... A 2
Two Israeli Soldiers Stabbed in Jerusalem *[Voice of PLO]* .... A 2
Combat Group Attacks Israeli Patrol in Nabulus *[Voice of PLO]* .... A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Ministerial Council To Convene 26 Aug .... C 1

BAHRAIN

Failure To Make Arab League Payments Denied *[KUNA]* .... C 1

KUWAIT

KUNA Notes Deficit in 1986/87 State Budget .... C 1

PDRY

Embassy Denies Forced Landing of Djibouti Plane *[KUNA]* .... C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Pakistani President Leaves for Home 22 Aug *[SPA]* .... C 2

UAE

Delegation Leaves for Nonaligned Minister Meetings *[WAKH]* .... C 2

YAR

Iraqi Oil Minister Arrives, Makes Statement .... C 2
  Oil Ministers Hold Talks .... C 2

EGYPT

Reportage on USSR Deputy Foreign Minister in Cairo .... D 1
  Meets With 'Abd al-Majid .... D 1
  23 Aug Press Conference .... D 1
  Meets With Lutfi .... D 1
  Leaves Cairo 24 Aug .... D 1
Experts To Survey Tabah Demarcation Lines .... D 1
Delegation to Nonaligned Ministers Meeting Departs .... D 1

- 'Abd al-Majid Addresses Group of 77 Closing Session ..... D 2
  - TANJUG Notes Declaration Adopted ..... D 2
- 'Abd al-Majid Receives Message From FRG's Genscher ..... D 2
- 'Arafat Sends Message to 'Abd al-Majid ..... D 2
- Mubarak Congratulates Ceausescu on National Day ..... D 2
- Briefs: Technical Advisors to Zimbabwe ..... D 3

IRAQ

- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Continues Baghdad Visit ..... E 1
  - Received by Saddam Husayn ..... E 1
  - Meets With Hasan 'Ali ..... E 1
- PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Baghdad 23 Aug ..... E 1
- Received by Saddam Husayn ..... E 1
  - Confers With Tariq 'Aziz ..... E 1
  - Leaves Baghdad 25 Aug ..... E 1
- Syria, Libya, Iran Meet on 'Attitudes' Toward Iraq ..... E 1
- Oil Minister, Delegation Leave for YAR ..... E 1
- Oil Minister on OPEC Decision, Export Outlets ..... E 2
- Financial Committee With Cyprus Begins Work ..... E 2
- Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran ..... E 2
  - Civilian Areas Shelled; UN Informed ..... E 2
  - Communique No 2,334 ..... E 2
  - Communique No 2,335 ..... E 3
  - Communique No 2,336 ..... E 4

JORDAN

- KUNA Reports Five PLO Offices To Reopen in Amman ..... F 1
  - Hani al-Hasan's Office 'Never Closed' *[Kuwait AL-QABAS 23 Aug]* ..... F 1
- AL-ITTIHAD: SAM-8 Missile Batteries Received *[WAM]* ..... F 1
- Cabinet Approves Development Plan for 1986-90 ..... F 1
- Al-Rifa'i Interview on West Bank Plan, Ties With PLO *[London AL-HAWADITH 22 Aug]* ..... F 1

LEBANON

- Karami Issues Statement on Security, Syria ..... G 1
- Two French UNIFIL Soldiers Wounded in Mortar Attack ..... G 1
  - Part of Contingent May Be Evacuated *[VOL]* ..... G 1
- French Navy Withdrawing Presence From Coast *[Paris]* ..... G 1
- Finnish UNIFIL Position Near Tyre Attacked *[VOL]* ..... G 2
  - Amal Arrests Attackers ..... G 2
- Amal, Socialist Party Gunmen Clash in West Beirut *[RFL]* ..... G 2
- Syrian Forces Leave Tripoli for Turkish Border *[RFL]* ..... G 2
- Israeli Gunboats Fire on Sidon; One Woman Killed ..... G 2
- Forces Reportedly Intercept Car, Kill Passenger ..... G 2

SYRIA

- Reportage on Syria-Iran-Libya Tripartite Meeting ..... H 1
  - Iran's Velayati, Delegation Arrive ..... H 1
  - Libya's Mansur, Delegation Arrive *[Madrid]* ..... H 1
  - Tripartite Meeting Begins *[SANA]* ..... H 1
- Velayati Addresses Session *[Tehran]* ..... H 1
  - Iran Affirms No Wish 'To Expand' War ..... H 2
- Foreign Minister Al-Shar' Returns From Iran 20 Aug ..... H 2
  - Khaddam Leaves for Tehran 23 Aug ..... H 2
- Spanish Foreign Minister Arrives in Damascus ..... H 2
  - Visit To 'Highlight Normalcy' *[Madrid]* ..... H 2
- Prime Minister Al-Kasm Visits Czechoslovakia *[cross-reference]* ..... H 2

Lebanese Radio Reports Attempted Syrian Army Revolt *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* H 3
U.S.-Egypt Maneuvers Cover for 'New Aggression' H 3
Syria 'Not Intimidated' H 3
Joint Spaceflight With USSR Set for 1987 H 3
TISHRIN on Israeli Attempt To Join NATO H 3
AL-THAWRAH Warns of Israeli Return to Africa H 4

ISRAEL

Peres' Cameroon Visit Previewed; Ambassador Named I 1
Peres: Trip of 'Great Importance' I 1
Departs, Takes Along Medical Aid I 1
Kimche Interviewed on Ties With Cameroon, S. Africa I 1
Schiffer With 'Disclosures' of Helsinki Talks I 2
JERUSALEM POST: USSR Ambivalent Toward Israel *[22 Aug]* I 2
Air Force To Supply U.S. With Information on Lavi I 4
Government Reply to Shultz Letter: No Tax Reforms *[MA'ARIV 24 Aug]* I 4
President Herzog Pardons 7 More Shin Bet Officials I 4
Luxembourg Foreign Minister To Discuss Exports I 4
Israel 'Shocked' To See Romania Honor 'Arafat *[THE JERUSALEM POST 24 Aug]* I 5
Peres Sends Husayn Messages Proposing Direct Talks *[HADASHOT 22 Aug]* I 5
Southern Commander: Terrorism From Egypt Curbed I 6
UNIFIL Chief: Agreement With Amal 'Within Day or 2' I 6
ASL Soldier Killed, 2 Wounded by Terrorists I 6
Nabulus Offices Closed for 'Subversive Activity' I 6
Security Forces Capture Terrorist Gang in Ramallah I 6
Security Forces Board Up Terrorists' Rooms I 6
'Serious' Order Violations in Nabulus 24 August I 6
Mayor on Seizure of Electric Company Assets *[AL-DUSTUR 18 Aug]* I 7

NONALIGNED SUMMIT

Pre-Summit Seminar on Nonaligned Issues Opens *[Harare]* L 1
Delegates Begin Arriving for Summit 23 Aug *[SAPA]* L 1
Cuban Minister Terms Draft Declaration 'Positive' *[SAPA]* L 1
CTK Cited on CIA Plans 'To Wreck' Summit *[Prague RUDE PRAVO 22 Aug]* L 1

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Further Reportage on SADCC Summit in Luanda P 1
Angola's Dos Santos' Opening Speech *[Luanda]* P 1
Botswana's Masire Issues Report *[SAPA]* P 2
RSA 'Destabilization' Policy Viewed *[Luanda]* P 3
Summit Ends With Leader Speeches *[Luanda]* P 3
Heads of State Begin Departing *[Luanda]* P 3

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Syria's Al-Asad Arrives, Meets With Al-Qadhdhafi Q 1
Meets Al-Qadhdhafi Again 25 Aug *[Damascus]* Q 1
KUNA Reports Talks With Tunisia in Switzerland *[Kuwait AL-WATAN 24 Aug]* Q 1
Tripoli Cites AL-WATAN *[24 Aug]* Q 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Meets Dissident Palestinian Officials Q 2
Ghanaian Official Arrives for Visit in Tripoli Q 2
Attends Military School Graduation Q 2
Meets People's Committee Official Q 2
Turkish Minister Ends Visit, Departs 23 Aug Q 2
JANA Editors Comment on U.S. Policy Around World Q 2

    U.S. Naval Force for Gulf Region .... Q 2
    U.S. Ships in Japan Amid Protest .... Q 2
    U.S. Rejection of USSR Moratorium .... Q 3
TANJUG: Jabir, Kharrubi Reduced to Colonels .... Q 3
Former Prime Minister's 'Corrupt Den' 'Destroyed' .... Q 3
Niger President Congratulates Al-Qadhdhafi on Feast .... Q 4

MOROCCO

Information Ministry Denies Post-Ifrane Peres Contact .... Q 4

SUDAN

Natural Gas Barter Deal Reached With Soviets .... Q 4
Government To Purge Departments 'Very Soon' *[AL-SIYASAH 23 Aug]* .... Q 4
Al-Mahdi, Officials Discuss Relief for South .... Q 4
    Adviser Farah on South, Mediation *[QNA]* .... Q 5
Finance Minister Views Development Budget .... Q 5
Communist Party Official Criticizes SPLA Plane Attack *[AL-MAYDAN 24 Aug]* .... Q 5
Suspension of Flights South To Worsen Famine .... Q 6
Sudan Airways Workers Resume Work 24 Aug .... Q 6
Equatoria Sets Deportation of British National .... Q 6
SPLM Defectors Cite Ethiopian Support for Movement .... Q 6
SPLA Radio: No Clash With Army at Plane Crash Site .... Q 6
SPLM Official To Negotiate Reopening Kenya Office *[AL-SIYASAH 23 Aug]* .... Q 6
SPLA Claims 'Complete' Control of Kodok *[SPLA Radio]* .... Q 6
SPLA Landmine Kills 45 Government Troops 17 Aug *[SPLA Radio]* .... Q 7
SPLA Landmine Kills Entire Government Platoon 19 Aug *[SPLA Radio]* .... Q 7

TUNISIA

Ex-Premier Mzali Prevented From Leaving Country .... Q 7

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Foreign Ministry Views Upcoming Talks With Somalia .... R 1
    Goshu Wolde Departs for Somalia .... R 1
National Security Minister Returns From PDRY .... R 1

KENYA

Ugandans in Eldoret Said 'Rounded Up' by Police *[DAILY NATION 22 Aug]* .... R 2

SOMALIA

Ethiopian Delegation Arrives for 2d Joint Meeting .... R 2
Rebel Radio Says Barre Lost 'Cognitive Functions' *[Radio Halgan]* .... R 2

UGANDA

Museveni Warns Against Attacks From Southern Sudan .... R 2
    SUNA Reports Further .... R 3
    Nairobi Paper Says Battle 'Raging' *[THE STANDARD 23 Aug]* .... R 3
Committee Set Up To Investigate Foreign Ministry .... R 4

TANZANIA

Malima Meets With PRC Economic Relations Minister .... R 4

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

Reportage on Deaths Due To Release of Toxic Gases .... S 1
    40 Die Immediately .... S 1
    President Visits Site, Seeks Aid .... S 1
    Information Minister: 2,000 Killed .... S 1
Israeli Prime Minister Peres Arrives for Visit .... S 1
    AFP Expects Renewed Ties .... S 2

CHAD

Foreign Minister Departs for Harare Summit .... S 2

CONGO

President Nguesso Returns From Luanda Summit .... S 2

WEST AFRICA

BURKINO FASO

Nicaragua's Ortega To Visit 'In Next Few Days' .... T 1

GAMBIA

Radio Notes London Arrest of Opposition Leader .... T 1

GHANA

Police Arrest Former Foreign Minister Victor Owusu .... T 1
Finance Minister Clarifies Debt Crisis, IMF Ties .... T 1
    Goes To Washington for IMF Talks .... T 1
    Botchway Statement Criticized .... T 2
    Papers Ponder Crisis .... T 2
Voluntary Civil Service Retirement Suspended .... T 2
Rawlings Urges OAU To Examine Common Defense .... T 3
Asamoah Leads Group To Harare Nonaligned Meeting .... T 3
230 Pupils Depart for Schooling in Cuba .... T 3

LIBERIA

Elections Commission Reportedly Burning Ballots .... T 3

NIGERIA

Chief of General Staff Ebitu Ukkiwe Briefs Press .... T 3
Government Plans Census Before 1990 Handover .... T 5
Country To Insist EEC Finance 'Specific' Projects .... T 5

SENEGAL

Financing Agreement Signed With France .... T 5

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

UNITA's Savimbi Wants Increased U.S. Aid .... U 1

Savimbi Opposes Sanctions on South Africa *[Johannesburg]* U 1
President Dos Santos Meets With ANC's Tambo U 2
FAPLA Reportedly Kills 280 UNITA 'Bandits' U 2

LESOTHO

Three North Korean Diplomats Ordered To Leave U 2

MOZAMBIQUE

Communique Issued on Jesse Jackson Visit U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Stresses Cape Sea Route Importance U 2
    Further on Botha Speech U 2
P.W. Botha Sees Self-Interest in Sanctions U 3
PFP's Eglin Calls for Cabinet Resignation U 3
    Further on Eglin Motion U 3
    Says Sanctions 'Prolong' Apartheid U 4
    Suzman Continues Debate U 4
    Le Grange Responds to Motion U 6
    Pik Botha Responds to Motion U 6
    Motion Defeated; Eglin Responds U 6
Tutu Holds Press Conference in Johannesburg U 7
Wife of Inkatha Member Killed in Attack on House U 8
Deputy Minister on Stockpiling, Sanctions Busting U 8
Broadcasting Corporation Explains Financial Loss U 8
Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports U 9
    23 Aug U 9
    24 Aug U 9
    25 Aug U 9
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems U 9

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Back From SADCC Summit; Communique U 14

'Arafat, Ceausescu Conclude First Round of Talks

JN221830 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1711 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] concluded the first round of talks with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu in Bucharest yesterday evening. The talks dealt with all issues of mutual interest pertaining to the Palestine question and the Middle East.

Following the first round of talks at the Romanian president's summer residence, the two sides stressed the need to find a just solution to the Middle East problem through which the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and their right to establish their independent national state are attained. The two sides stressed the need to make an immediate recommendation and call for resolving the Middle East problem with the participation of the two superpowers and all the concerned parties to the conflict, including the PLO in its capacity as the Palestinian people's sole, legitimate representative.

Brother Abu 'Ammar and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu warned of the dangers that may result from a deterioration in the current Middle East situation. They affirmed the impossibility of ignoring the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole, legitimate representative, or ruling it out of any future negotiations to resolve the Middle East problem.

Second Round of Talks Held

LD222120 Kuwait KUNA in English 1648 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest, Aug 22 (KUNA) — Visiting PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu Friday ended a second round of talks on the developments of the Palestinian crisis.

In a telephone interview with KUNA, director of the PLO's office in Romania 'Izzat Abu al-Rubb said that 'Arafat and Ceausescu exchanged views over current developments concerning the Palestinian question and the situation in the Middle East.

Abu al-Rubb, who is also a member of the Palestinian delegation, said that 'Arafat briefed the Romanian leader about the Palestinian situation. During the three-hour meeting, Abu al-Rubb added, Ceausescu expressed his country's support and understanding of the just Palestinian cause and called for a solution to the Palestinian question, based on self-determination.

When asked by KUNA whether 'Arafat's visit to Romania is related to a Romanian mediation between the PLO and other countries that the organization is at odds with, the Palestinian official refused to comment, but said that the visit is still on. [sentence as received]

'Arafat met with Arab diplomats here, and all Arab ambassadors to Romania attended the meeting, Abu al-Rubb said, except for the Syrian ambassador, he added. During the meeting, the PLO leader briefed Arab ambassadors about latest developments in the Palestinian arena.

Aid to PLO Discussed

LD222139 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1112 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Aug (KUNA) — The second round of the Palestinian-Romanian talks between PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on the situation in the Middle East and Romanian-Palestinian relations began here today.

Well-informed sources have told KUNA that the 'Arafat-Ceausescu talks cover ways of providing financial and material aid to the PLO and the possible concluding of deals under which Romania would supply the PLO with arms and technical materials needed by it.

The observers point out that 'Arafat's visit to Romania for the second time in 1 year, having first visited it in March, is very important in terms of the high level of relations between the PLO and Romania and Romania's important role in support for the PLO.

Three prominent political PLO leaders have already visited Romania: PNC Chairman Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, PLO Political Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi and Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, all of whom had meetings with Ceausescu.

Though the official Romanian and Palestinian statements give no details about the topics discussed, observers here affirm that Romania plays a major role in supporting the PLO's leadership, and that the Romanian President has been making intensive diplomatic efforts with his allies in the East and some of his friends in the West "to expound" the official PLO stance toward the current conditions in the Middle East and the political settlement of the Palestine question.

Palestinian-Romanian relations passed through a cool phase following former Egyptian president Anwar al-Sadat's visit to Israel and his signing of the Camp David accords but have greatly improved since 1984.

'Arafat arrived in Bucharest yesterday accompanied by Jawid al-Ghusayn, PLO Executive Committee member and chairman of the Palestine National Fund; PLO official spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman, and Nizar Abu Ghazalah, director of the PLO's Palestinian National Fund.

'Arafat Concludes Visit

JN231814 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has concluded an official 2-day visit to Romania during which he met with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and discussed with him recent developments in the Palestine question and the Middle East.

'Arafat Sends Messages to Soviet, PRC Leaders

LD232150 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] The brother leader, Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], has sent messages to the Soviet and Chinese leaderships concerning the situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian cause.

In a report from the Romanian capital, WAFA mentioned that the brother leader, Abu 'Ammar, handed the two messages to the Chinese and Soviet ambassadors to Romania during his separate meetings with them in Bucharest yesterday evening.

'Arafat Meets Nicaraguan Official in Baghdad

JN241144 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Aug (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat met with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman here today. The Nicaraguan foreign minister is currently visiting Iraq. During the meeting which was attended by 'Azzam al-Ahmad, PLO office director in Baghdad, the two sides discussed developments in the Palestinian cause and the international situation.

Palestinian Command Announces Death of Cadre

JN231829 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The Palestinian Revolution Froces General Command and the Al-'Asifah Forces General Command have announced the death of hero martyr 'Isa Muhammad Musa Muhsin Shamasinah who was assassinated by the Zionist intelligence on the night of 15 August 1986, only 2 days before he was to get married.

The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command's statement said that this new Zionist crime against our hero martyr struggler 'Isa is added to the crime of assassinating children in Gaza and the crime of assassinating journalist Hasan 'Abd al-Halim al-Faqih, who was from the same town as martyr 'Isa — Qatanah. The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command stressed that the course of armed struggle beingwaged by our revolution will continue to be the torch whichlights our road to Jerusalem and to the independent Palestinian state on national Palestinian soil. The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command affirms that the martyr's blood and the blood of our righteous martyrs will not melt away uselessly. [passage omitted on 'Isa biography]

Two Israeli Soldiers Stabbed in Jerusalem

JN221823 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1711 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

In the implementation of instructions, one of our heroic revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland used a sharp instrument to stab two Zionist soldiers who were on patrol duty in Wadi Qays in Jerusalem yesterday. After fatally stabbing the two Zionist soldiers several times, our heroic revolutionary returned safely to base. The occupation forces cordoned off the area and carried out an extensive search for our heroic revolutionary. However, all their attempts were in vain. It is a revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Combat Group Attacks Israeli Patrol in Nabulus

JN241819 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

In accordance with the instructions it received, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland used incendiary bombs yesterday to attack a Zionist military patrol in the city of Nabulus in the occupied West Bank. The attack burned a military vehicle and wounded several enemy personnel. A large occupation army force rushed to the area, besieged it, imposed a curfew on Nabulus, launched a large-scale search campaign, and arrested several palestinians on the pretext of being connected with the operation. Our combat group returned safely to base.

Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Ministerial Council To Convene 26 Aug

LD241437 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] The GCC General Secretariat announced today that the GCC Ministerial Council will hold its 20th session on Tuesday [26 August] and that it will hold a joint meeting with the GCC oil ministers.

In an official statement, the Secretariat said that questions regarding the Iraqi-Iranian war and the recent escalation of the oil tankers' war will be among the prominent topics to be discussed by the GCC foreign ministers. The statement added that the repercussions of the Iraqi-Iranian war on the security of the GCC six-member countries in particular and the Gulf in general will be given priority in the ministerial meeting's discussions.

The statement said that the foreign ministers also will discuss the progress of the Gulf countries' negotiations with the EEC in order to reach an economic cooperation agreement between the two groups in light of the EEC ministerial meeting of last July.

With regard to the joint meeting of the oil and foreign ministers of the GCC member countries, the statement said that the meeting will discuss a working paper prepared by the Secretariat General of the world oil situation and its relation with the GCC and future projections for oil production and prices in order to draw out a firm strategy taking the higher interests of the GCC member-countries into consideration.

BAHRAIN

Failure To Make Arab League Payments Denied

LD231525 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1345 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Tunis, 23 Aug (KUNA) — A spokesman for the Bahraini Embassy in Tunis today denied a report that Bahrain has not paid its subscription to the Arab League budget.

The source, who asked not to be identified, stated to KUNA: "The State of Bahrain is always anxious to fulfill all of its financial commitments to the Arab League and its agencies." He added: "Bahrain has paid up its share for the current year as well as for previous years. Bahrain will not hesitate to support the Arab League's efforts."

Informed Arab League sources had stated to KUNA that Bahrain and Tunisia had paid part of their subscription, while Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Djibouti, Syria, and the YAR had paid up their subscriptions to the current 1986 Arab League budget.

KUNA has learned that Bahrain had paid the subscription it had agreed to pay in the past; namely, 1 percent of the Arab League's budget. However, the Arab League Secretariat is asking that Bahrain's share be increased to 2 percent of the budget, and Bahrain refuses to pay that amount.

KUWAIT

KUNA Notes Deficit in 1986/87 State Budget

LD241325 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1246 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, 24 Aug (KUNA) — The Cabinet ratified the state budget for the fiscal year 1986/87 during its weekly meeting today.

In the budget, the total income was estimated at 1.9127 billion dinars, 1.203 billion dinars less than the estimates of last year's budget.

In the budget, the oil income constitutes 86.6 percent of the budget, or 1.656 billion dinars, while the nonoil income is 256.7 million dinars, or 13.4 percent of the total income.

The oil income in last year's budget was 89.9 percent.

The total expenditure of government ministries and departments is estimated at 3.0529 billion dinars, translating into a deficit of 1.1402 billion dinars, with 191.2 million dinars to be added to it as a reserve for the future generations according to law no 106 for 1976. Therefore, the deficit becomes 1.3314 billion dinars.

PDRY

Embassy Denies Forced Landing of Djibouti Plane

LD242008 Kuwait KUNA in English 1906 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 24 (KUNA) — Democratic Yemen Sunday denied reports of a Djibouti-bound civilian airliner forced to land in Aden airport by Yemeni jetfighters on August 16th.

A press release by Democratic Yemen's embassy here today explained that an airliner of the Djibouti airways, Djibouti Air, flying from Sanas to Djibouti Airport had deviated its original course and flew deep into an off-limit area, well known for all civilian airlines flying in Democratic Yemen's airspace.

According to the embassy release, the violation took place at 7 p.m. on August 16th. Despite contacts with the plane's Ethiopian pilot to bring the airliner back to the right course, the latter had failed to obey instructions and penetrated 80 kilometres deep into the prohibited zone.

The control tower at Aden International Airport eventually ordered the plane to land and the normal international procedure was taken with the pilot by the concerned airport authorities, who explained the pilot's reasons for disobeying the instructions, the embassy release said.

"Failing to offer any (?valid justifications)" it emphasized, "the plane's pilot offered a written apology to the airport authorities for the mistake and, settling for the written apology, the competent authorities allowed the plane to leave immediately with all passengers on board after warning the pilot against a recurrence of such violation."

The release stressed Democratic Yemen's keenness on preserving the close fraternal ties with the government and people of Djibouti, hence its avoidance of anything that might complicate the problem.

However, without waiting for explanations from Aden, the Djibouti government had unilaterally ordered suspension of air and sea travel between the two countries, the release indicated.

"While reiterating commitment to international conventions and laws in respect of civil air aviation and its safety," the press statement underlined, "Democratic Yemen's continued rejection of all types of violating its airspace and territorial waters".

It also rejected the Djibouti authorities' version of Yemeni warplanes having forced the Djibouti airliner to land in search for supporters of the former South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

The embassy once again assured of Democratic Yemen's respect of international laws and conventions and renewed Aden's condemnation of any practises that might undermine such laws and norms.

SAUDI ARABIA

Pakistani President Leaves for Home 22 Aug

LD222149 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1905 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 22 Aug (SPA) — His Excellency President of Pakistan Mohammad Ziaul Haq left Jeddah this evening for home after performing the pilgrimage and visiting the Mosque of the Prophet. [passage omitted]

UAE

Delegation Leaves for Nonaligned Minister Meetings

JN250836 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0800 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 25 Aug (WAKH) — The UAE delegation to the nonaligned foreign ministers meeting to be held in Zimbabwe on Thursday left for Harare this morning. The UAE delegation to the summit and foreign ministers meeting will be led by Foreign Minister Rashid 'Abdallah. The foreign ministers will prepare for the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement to be held on 1 September. The ministers will also discuss a number of international issues, particularly developments in the Middle East and the international economic situation.

YAR

Iraqi Oil Minister Arrives, Makes Statement

JN231335 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Fraternal Iraqi Oil Minister brother Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi arrived in Sanaa today on a visit to our country at the head of a delegation comprising a number of experts from the Iraqi Oil Ministry. During the visit, the Iraqi delegation will hold talks with brother officials at the YAR Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources.

In a statement to SABA, the Iraqi minister expressed his happiness over his first visit to YAR, pointing to the fraternal relations between the two countries in all areas. He said that the visit is part of efforts to expand existing relations between the two countries, especially in the oil industry field, adding that joint meetings between Iraqi experts and their YAR counterparts will take place to discuss aspects of cooperation between the two countries in this field.

The Iraqi minister was received by Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ahmad al-Muhani, a number of officials at the ministry, and the Iraqi charge d'affaires in Sanaa.

Oil Ministers Hold Talks

JN231825 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Brothers YAR Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ahmad al-Muhani and Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi held a meeting at the YAR Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources in Sanaa today. They discussed the joint cooperation between the two fraternal countries in the oil industry, ways for Iraq to extend technical expertise and train YAR cadres, as well as ways to promote and expand this cooperation. The meeting was attended by the members of the Iraqi delegation accompanying the Iraqi oil minister and a number of officials from YAR Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources.

Reportage on USSR Deputy Foreign Minister in Cairo

Meets With 'Abd al-Majid

NC231125 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy, [title as heard] who is visiting Cairo. They discussed Middle East developments, issues of common concern, and bilateral relations.

23 Aug Press Conference

NC231959 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1855 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 23 Aug (MENA) — Vladimir Petrovskiy, Soviet deputy foreign minister for Middle East and UN affairs, has stated that his country is devoting special attention to resolving the Middle East issue and to discovering positive and practical steps to achieve peace.

In a press conference tonight, the visiting Soviet official expressed the USSR's willingness to participate with all peace-loving countries [in an international conference] to achieve security and peace in the region. The Soviet deputy foreign minister noted that the holding of such a conference is not only in the interest of the people of this region but also serves international peace and security.

Commenting on his visit to Egypt, he said that he had discussed with Egyptian officials certain issues pertaining to other areas of tension which also threaten international peace. They also talked about economic, scientific, and technical issues, as well as how to limit the use of nuclear weapons.

Petrovskiy noted that the purpose of his visit to Egypt was to discuss urgent issues of mutual interest, particularly those which pertain to the Middle East. This region has turned into an arsenal of modern weaponry, he added.

The Soviet deputy foreign minister stressed the need to undertake urgent efforts to halt the Iraq-Iran war. This conflict is meaningless and only harms the interests of both the Iraqi and Iranian peoples.

Regarding the situation in Afghanistan, the Soviet official concluded his press conference by stating that his country is willing to make a total withdrawal from Afghanistan provided the conditions relating to foreign intervention in its affairs have been eliminated.

[Kuwait KUNA in English at 1734 GMT on 23 August also reports on the press conference and cites Petrovskiy as saying that his "hour-long discussion with 'Abd al-Majid covered a wide-range of topics including the Arab-Israeli conflict and bilateral ties, which have been improving following a long chill."

On the Gulf war peace plan proposed earlier this month by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, Petrovskiy added that "the Iraqi initiative had provided a solution to the hostilities."]

Meets With Lutfi

NC241058 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1045 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 24 Aug (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi met with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy today. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations in the political, economic, and cultural fields, as well as Middle East developments. The Soviet official stressed that his country is participating in the efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East through an international conference to be attended by all parties concerned.

They also agreed on a number of measures that will allow trade between the two countries to increase. It should be recalled that the Soviet deputy foreign minister arrived in Cairo Thursday on a 4-day visit.

Leaves Cairo 24 Aug

NC241614 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1555 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 24 Aug (MENA) — Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy left Cairo this evening following a 5-day visit [as received] during which he was received by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

During his stay, the Soviet guest held talks which focused on developments in the Middle East situation, the efforts being made to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region, and bilateral relations.

Experts To Survey Tabah Demarcation Lines

NC231355 Cairo MENA in English 1345 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, August 23 (MENA) — A field survey of Tabah region to fix demarcation lines will be made tomorrow by a team of Egyptian and Israeli experts.

The Egyptian side will be headed by Major General Faruq Labib in accordance with recommendations adopted during recent round of talks.

Delegation to Nonaligned Ministers Meeting Departs

NC221618 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] The members of the Egyptian delegation to the nonaligned foreign ministers conference, which will be held in Zimbabwe on 28 and 29 August to prepare for the Eighth Nonaligned Summit to begin there on 1 September, left Cairo today.

Delegation member Mahmud Abu al-Nasr said that the delegation will participate in the nonaligned states experts conference, to be held in Zimbabwe on 26 August, as well as in the foreign ministers conference to prepare for the nonaligned summit. He added that the conference will discuss political issues affecting the nonaligned states and the means to consolidate the economic ties among these states.

'Abd al-Majid Addresses Group of 77 Closing Session
NC240500 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2005 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 23 Aug (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has condemned the racist regime in South Africa and its hateful racist practices against the heroic people of that country, its unlawful occupation of Namibia, and its terrorist aggressions against the Frontline States.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid made these remarks in an address which he delivered at the closing session of the conference of the Group of 77 today. He affirmed Egypt's continued support for the struggling Palestinian people in their efforts to regain their occupied land and to practise their legitimate rights, including the right to self-determination under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, in accordance with the UN charter and resolutions.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid praised the great efforts made during this conference by the heads and members of the delegations of the Group of 77 who attended. [passage omitted]

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that the decisions and practical measures which the conference participants unanimously adopted affirm our commitment to economic cooperation among our countries at the highest political level, a commitment that guarantees such cooperation will continue and that allows for intrinsic support and financing. These decisions and measures are an expression of this firm commitment. [passage omitted]

TANJUG Notes Declaration Adopted
LD232357 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1745 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, August 23 (TANJUG) — The Group of 77 ministerial meeting ended here today with the adoption of the Cairo Declaration, a political document which calls for broader and more effective economic cooperation among developing countries. The participants at the six-day conference underlined that South-South cooperation opens up vast possibilities for faster economic development which is in the interest of mankind as a whole.

Reaffirming the importance of the strategy of collective self-reliance, launched five years ago in the Caracas programme of action, developing countries agreed to incorporate this basic principle in their medium-term economic and social development plans.

The Cairo Declaration does not advocate either the policy of isolationism, or South-North confrontation. On the contrary, it sees natural, diversified economic cooperation among developing countries as a way towards establishing a more equitable international economic order.

Economic cooperation among developing countries must be based on mutual economic interests, and it is therefore essential to build up as soon as possible an adequate institutional and political infrastructure, including the setting-up of the South bank, inauguration of a Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP), adoption of a joint system of the exchange of necessary information, and promotion of technical and technological cooperation, the document points out.

The Cairo Declaration will be presented to the forthcoming Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare.

The conference also adopted a number of political resolutions condemning the racist regime in South Africa, supporting the just struggle of the Palestinian people led by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and urging the earliest possible ending of the Gulf war.

'Abd al-Majid Receives Message From FRG's Genscher
NC241202 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 24 Aug (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received a message from FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today. FRG Ambassador in Cairo Kurt Mueller delivered the message during a meeting with Dr 'Abd al-Majid. They also discussed bilateral relations and cooperation in line with the two countries' desire to promote these ties in various fields.

'Arafat Sends Message to 'Abd al-Majid
NC241235 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1205 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 24 Aug (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received a message from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat today. Sa'id Kamal, assistant head of the PLO's Political Department [title as received], handed the message to Dr 'Abd al-Majid when they met today.

During the meeting, 'Abd al-Majid reviewed Egypt's intensive contacts with all parties, and its efforts at international forums to consolidate the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. They also discussed Egypt's endeavors to strengthen coordination between Jordan and the PLO.

Mubarak Congratulates Ceausescu on National Day
NC221100 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Aug (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has sent the following cable of congratulations to His Excellency Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on the occasion of Romania's national day:

It gives me pleasure to send to your excellency sincere and heartfelt congratulations on the national day of our friendly country. On this occasion, I take pleasure in praising the relations of friendship and cooperation that link our friendly people. We are eager to bolster and promote these relations in all domains in the joint interest of our people and in the service of international peace and security. Dear friend, please accept my best regards and wishes for your good health and happiness and for your friendly people's further progress and prosperity. With my highest appreciation and esteem. [sentence as received]

Briefs

Technical Advisors to Zimbabwe — Egypt and Zimbabwe have signed an agreement providing for the dispatch to Zimbabwe of a number of Egyptian technical experts in the fields of health, vocational training, post, telecommunications, construction, and energy. The agreement, which has been signed in Harare with the Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation with Africa, also provides Zimbabwe with water resources development experts. [Excerpt][*Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 Aug 86 NC*]

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Continues Baghdad Visit

Received by Saddam Husayn

JN230958 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0922 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Aug (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman. They discussed the cordial relations between Iraq and Nicaragua and the situation of the Nonaligned Movement, as well as preparations to hold the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare next month. They also discussed the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war and issues of mutual interest.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister conveyed to President Saddam Husayn an oral message from Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega. The president asked the minister to convey a similar message to President Ortega.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, the president's secretary, and the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry general director.

Meets With Hasan 'Ali

JN241337 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Aug 86 (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and minister of trade, met here today with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman and the accompanying delegation.

During the meeting, they explored ways to develop their economic, trade, and technical cooperation.

They also discussed international economic issues and how to strengthen the positions of Third World countries in the framework of the Nonaligned Movement to help their development aspirations and common interests.

PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Baghdad 23 Aug

JN230901 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0855 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Aug (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Baghdad early this morning. He was received by the chief and members of the RCC Arab Liberation Movements Office and the head of the PLO office in Baghdad.

Received by Saddam Husayn

JN241814 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Iraqi President Saddam Husayn received brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] in Baghdad this evening. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed current Arab and Palestinian developments and developments in the Iraq-Iran war. The two sides also reviewed a number of issues expected to be discussed at the nonaligned meetings which will be held in Harare at the beginning of next month. They also reviewed bilateral relations and ways to further promote them in the interest of a joint struggle for achieving the Arab nation's objectives.

Confers With Tariq 'Aziz

JN231820 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Aug (INA) -- Today Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, who is currently visiting Iraq.

The two sides discussed the developed relations between Iraq and the PLO, the current Arab situation, and the agenda for the Nonaligned Movement's summit, which is scheduled to be held in Harare early next month [as received].

Leaves Baghdad 25 Aug

JN250701 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0633 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Aug (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Baghdad this morning following a 2-day visit to Iraq during which he held talks with President Saddam Husayn and Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on the Arab situation, the Palestinian people's legitimate rights under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, and the continuation of the Iranian regime's aggression against Iraq. He also met with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miquel D'Escoto Brockman, who is currently visiting Iraq, and discussed with him developments in the Palestine question in particular and the international situation in general.

He was seen off at the airport by the director and members of the RCC Liberation Movements Bureau and Baghdad PLO Office Director 'Azzam al-Ahmad.

Syria, Libya, Iran Meet on 'Attitudes' Toward Iraq

JN241606 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign ministers of the regimes in Syria, Libya, and Iran are holding a joint meeting in Damascus today to coordinate their attitudes within the framework of their machinations against Iraq and the Arab nation in implementation of Zionist schemes.

Earlier today, 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Iranian regime, arrived in Damascus to attend the meeting.

The meeting comes after visits to Tehran in the past few days by the foreign minister of the Syrian regime Faruq al-Shar' and its Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Oil Minister, Delegation Leave for YAR

JN230910 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Aug (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi and the accompanying delegation left for Sanaa today on an official visit to the YAR lasting several days.

In a statement to INA, the Iraqi minister said the delegation will participate in the second meeting of the joint Iraqi-YAR permanent committee for oil and gas affairs and will hold official talks on fraternal relations between Iraq and the YAR.

Oil Minister on OPEC Decision, Export Outlets

JN231031 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0805 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Aug (INA) — Iraqi Minister of Oil Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi has decribed OPEC's recent decision to exempt Iraq from a fixed production quota as a politically signficant decision favoring Iraq and signifying total support of its legitimate right to have its share increased. Interviewed by the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Anba'*, the Iraqi minister said it was the first good decision by OPEC in 2 years. He noted the decision had helped stimulate the international oil market and pushed up prices. Al-'Uraybi added this illustrates that when organization members smooth over differences they arrive at decisions compatible with their interests.

He also disclosed the circumstances which attended the subject of distributing production shares from 1982 up to last month's Geneva agreement. He also explained the scenario and points of disagreement during 10 OPEC meetings in Vienna, Geneva, London, and Brioni, as well as the last one in June.

Al-'Uraybi said OPEC's members all sustained big losses because they failed to handle the subject of Iraq's quota with objectivity. He indicated Iraq's share is taken from within the organization rather than from producers outside OPEC. [sentence as heard] The minister added that the question of Iraq's output quota is still pending and will hopefully be settled through contacts among OPEC's member-nations and finalized during the organization's conference on 6 October.

Al-'Uraybi noted that OPEC's decision cutting back production as of 1 September should raise prices to between $17 and $18 per barrel and consequently help maintain unity of the organization.

On the Iraqi gas pipeline to Kuwait, he expected it to be operational very shortly, indicating that delay in its completion was due to purely technical reasons.

On outlets for Iraqi oil exports, he said Iraq now has an outlet through Turkey with a 1 million barrel per day [BPD] capacity and one through Saudi Arabia with a .5 million BPD capacity.

Among the projects under construction, he said, is one to boost the Turkish line capacity to 1.5 million barrels and that should be completed during the second quarter of next year. Another project, said the minister, is the second phase of the 1.6 million BPD Iraqi line through Saudi Arabia with 20 September being the deadline for receiving tenders. Implementation of this project is expected to take 2 years, he said.

Financial Committee With Cyprus Begins Work

JN231423 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] The work of the joint Iraqi-Cypriot committee began at the Transport and Communications Ministry today to discuss the financial cooperation protocol between the two countries within the committee's framework. At the beginning of the meeting, 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd al-Rahim, minister of transport and communications and head of the Iraqi side, presented a comprehensive review of the Iraq-Iran war and Iraq's peaceful endeavors to end the war, particularly the recent letter by leader President Saddam Husayn addressing the Iranian rulers. Khristos Mavrellis, Cypriot finance minister and head of the Cypriot side, hailed President Saddam Husayn's efforts to bring about a peaceful solution to the Iraq-Iran war.

The Iraqi side comprised representatives from the Finance and Trade Ministries. The Cypriot side comprised representatives from the Commerce and Industry as well as the Finance Ministries.

The Cypriot finance minister and the accompanying delegation arrived in Baghdad yesterday on a visit which will last several days.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Civilian Areas Shelled; UN Informed

JN221302 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1118 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] The United Nations, 22 Aug (INA) — Iraq has again informed the UN secretary general that Iran continued its shelling of cities and residential areas during 'Id al-Adha, despite Iraq's repeated calls on Iran to halt the shelling of civilians.

In a message delivered to Javier Perez de Cuellar last night, the Iraqi UN charge d'affaires explained that three civilians were martyred and two wounded in Basra, Abu al-Khasib, and Tawilah as a result of the Iranian long-range artillery shelling of these areas on Tuesday. The message also affirms that the city of Basra was also the victim of Iranian artillery shelling on Wednesday which martyred two civilians, wounded eight others, and destroyed several houses and an elementary school.

Iraq asked Perez de Cuellar to distribute this message among the UN Security Council members.

Communique No 2,334

JN221653 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,334 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 22 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continued to destroy the mainstays of aggression and to inflict losses on the aggressors. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. This is a homeland which takes pride in its history and races against time to build its present and future. This is a homeland where men vie with each other to win the honor of defending sovereignty and dignity and of mapping a prosperous and happy future. A homeland such as this one will remain the vanguard in building pillars of life and an example to be copied by the peoples on this earth. Victory will always be its lot and defeat and humiliation that of its enemies. Its valiant Air Force will remain the sword that will take revenge and that will justly punish those who do not heed values and who continue to insist on the course of evil and aggression.

To deprive the suspects of all the sources of strength that will enable them to pursue the war and to prevent them from exploiting their economic resources for aggression against our country, our daring planes carried out two successful raids against the pumping stations in the Ahvaz oil fields and the pumping stations in the Marun oil field at 1650 today. With the courage, determination, and efficiency for which the Iraqi eagles have become famous, our planes dealt destructive blows against these two oil fields, setting their facilities ablaze. Afterward, the eagles safely and triumphantly returned to the homeland. May God bless the heroes whose determination increases every time the challenge is greater. May God bless our Air Force for its accomplishments. We thank God for granting us victory over the ignominious clique.

2. A brave force of our units in the II Army Corps central sector carried out a daring raid against enemy positions opposite our forces positions. Our force stormed enemy positions and opened fire on the enemy with all types of weapons destroying several positions and capturing some military hardware. Afterward, it safely returned to its positions with its booty. Elsewhere in the same sector, another brave force carried out a raid against enemy positions dealing the rogues fierce blows and destroying several Khomeyniite positions, after which it safely returned to its positions, praise be to God. Two ammunition dumps and one launcher position were also destroyed, and the crew of the launcher position was killed.

3. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah sighted an enemy group estimated at 15 soldiers. Our units pounded the group with all types of weapons, killing most of the members of this group while the rest fled. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units also destroyed one tank and one infantry position, killing its occupants.

4. Dealing concentrated blows against enemy positions with all types of weapons, the soldiers of the VII Army Corps sector destroyed one shovel [preceding word in English], one heavy machine gun, one ammunition dump, one infantry position, and one machine gun position.

5. Our units in the I Army Corps northern sector killed or wounded 11 Khomeyniite soldiers and destroyed 2 infantry positions, 1 observation post, and 2 ammunition dumps.

6. The forces of the clique of evil and backwardness shelled Abu al-Khasib and Tawilah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 August 1986

Communique No 2,335

JN231700 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,335 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 23 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Honor remains sublime and the land dignified with the arms of men who are loyal to their people and principles — men who get help from God the almighty and who are determined to defeat the despotic Khomeyniites until peace is attained. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. With the help of omnipotent God, the determination of our tough men in the gigantic Air Force is daily enhanced and the efforts of our brave eagles are pooled to deal fatal blows to the rascal Khomeyniites. Our planes carried out 50 combat missions today during which they inflicted death on enemy personnel and the destruction on their weaponry and equipment. After carrying out their duty efficiently and accurately, our planes returned safely to base, praised be God.

2. One of our units in the II Army Corps central sector spotted a group of enemy personnel estimated at 20 persons. Our men pounded them with weapons, killing or wounding a large number of them and forcing the rest to flee. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses. Elsewhere in this sector, six enemy soldiers were killed, one ammunition dump was set ablaze, and one vehicle was destroyed.

3. Our units on the VII Army Corps front delivered effective strikes against selected enemy targets, inflicting further losses in men and equipment. Elsewhere in this sector, one enemy observation post and two infantry positions were destroyed and their occupants killed.

4. Two enemy soldiers were killed and two infantry positions and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

5. One vehicle was destroyed and its occupants killed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

6. To get rid of the evil clique ruling in Iran, some civilian and military Iranians sought refuge with our units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

7. At 1345 [0945 GMT] today, an enemy F-4 plane penetrated our international border aiming at the residential areas in the Diyala Governorate. Our brave Air Defense men intercepted it and forced it to flee.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 23 August 1986

Communique No 2,336

JN241630 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,336 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 24 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our triumphant armies have continued their activities, defending the homeland and inflicting further losses on the aggressors. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. To inflict further losses on the Khomeyniite aggressors in men and equipment, our powerful Air Force planes flew 74 combat missions today, attacking enemy forces in the operational sectors and inflicting destructive losses on enemy concentrations, weaponry, and equipment. Our brave pilots returned to their bases with their planes in God's care.

2. With concentrated artillery and tank fire, our units attacked enemy positions opposite them in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, inflicting losses in men and equipment. Our forces destroyed one tank, one excavator, and three vehicles, killing a number of their occupants. They also killed two other enemy soldiers.

3. Our units in the I Army Corps northern sector sighted an enemy engineering unit opposite them. Our units opened accurate fire, destroying one excavator and damaging another. They also killed 15 Khomeyniites and destroyed one observation post and two infantry positions.

4. In the II Army Corps central sector, an enemy group was attacked. A number of enemy soldiers were killed and the others fled. The corps destroyed three ammunition dumps and one gun emplacement, killing those manning it. They also killed three enemy soldiers elsewhere in the same sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 24 August 1986

KUNA Reports Five PLO Offices To Reopen in Amman

LD241110 Kuwait KUNA in English 0929 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 24 (KUNA) — Jordan has recently agreed to allow the reopening of five offices for the PLO in Amman that were closed together with 28 other offices early last July, a Kuwait newspaper reported Sunday.

In a dispatch from Cairo, *Al-Watan* said that among those offices to be reopened is the office of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Amman.

According to the newspaper, Jordan has agreed that the PLO name 40 staff members to run those offices.

A meeting was held recently between Palestinian and Jordanian officials in an Arab capital that discussed means of restoring relations between the PLO and Jordan back to normal, the newspaper said.

Hani al-Hasan's Office 'Never Closed'

JN241619 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 23 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Palestinian sources have told *Al-Qabas* that the Amman office of Hani al-Hasan, Yasir 'Arafat's adviser, was never closed, and that he has visited Amman several times during the past few weeks.

The sources also said that the reopening of some PLO offices, especially those related to social affairs, will not take place as soon as was expected because several meetings will be held to approve the conditions for the reopening of these offices.

The same sources added that Abu al-Hawl [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid], Fatah Central Committee member, was subjected to harassment at Amman Airport during a stopover en route to Baghdad.

AL-ITTIHAD: SAM-8 Missile Batteries Received

JN240700 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0645 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 24 Aug (WAM) — Jordan recently began to receive unspecified quantities of Soviet SAM-8 anti-aircraft missile batteries. These missiles are used against aircraft flying at low altitudes. Citing informed Western sources, *Al-Ittihad* says Jordan intends to ask the USSR for SAM-11 missiles, considered the most advanced missiles for use against aircraft flying at various altitudes.

If Jordan obtains this weapon it will become the second country after Syria that Moscow has agreed to supply with such missiles.

Cabinet Approves Development Plan for 1986-90

JN241242 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Amman — The Council of Ministers approved last night the third draft plan for economic and social development for 1986-90 after the Planning Ministry, the labor committee, and joint committees from the public and private sectors finished the development plan's sectional as well as regional parts [bishaqqayha al-qita'i wa al-iqlimi] to draw up the developmental, economic, and social course for the next 5 years.

This plan comes in light of new circumstances and aims to achieve the best possible accommodation with these new developments on the one hand and to resume developmental momentum toward growth levels compatible with national aspirations on the other. The development plan also aims to achieve a 5 percent growth in gross domestic production as well as to increase job opportunities, rationalize consumer expenditures, limit deficits in the commodity and services balance, and distribute development gains fairly by introducing the concept of regional planning for the first time in the Kingdom's planning process.

Among the basic pillars of the plan are bolstering joint economic action through deepening integration in the labor market as well as establishing new joint projects with fraternal Arab countries.

On the sector level, the plan focused its investments in commodity production. The plan allocated 23 percent of total investments to these sectors and 38 percent to infrastructure sectors linked to the production process. It also allocated 39 percent to the services sector.

Within the framework of investments in the services sector, the plan centered on improving the quality of services linked to the citizens' basic needs on one hand and to the production process on the other. The plan focused on education, housing, and health. The total investments of the plan will reach 3,115 million Jordanian dinars [JD] of which 1,633 million JD, equaling 52 percent, were allocated to the public sector for water, irrigation, roads, communications, education, and other social services projects. A sum of 1,482 million JD, which is 48 percent, was allocated to private and mixed sectors for expenditures.

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i has issued a statement providing for implementing the system laid down by the Planning Ministry to follow up development projects by appointing liaison officers between the Planning Ministry and various bodies to periodically assess expenditures and accomplishments in terms of the projects and procedures mentioned in the plan.

Al-Rifa'i Interview on West Bank Plan, Ties With PLO

PM221417 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 22 Aug 86 pp 25-28

[Interview with Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i by 'Adil Hammudah in Amman; date not given]

[Excerpts] *Al-Hawadith*: I have noticed, Mr Prime Minister, that Amman recently received a number of Palestinian leaders from the occupied territories, including Bethlehem's Mayor Ilyas Frayj, Gaza's [former] Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa, and others. Do these visits, some of which lasted 3 weeks, have anything to do with Jordan's proposed plan for the development of the West Bank?

Al-Rifa'i: No, these meetings are not directly concerned with the plan. These visits take place within the framework of the traditional and continuing contact with our kinfolk in the occupied territories. We meet with them every time they have an opportunity to visit Amman. We ask them about their conditions and listen to their requests and complaints. We try to help them and back their steadfastness. Contacts between us and representatives of the occupied territories have been continuous since 1967. Of course, we now discuss with them our views regarding the development plan, which has come as a response to their demands and desires to help them remain steadfast on their land and to back their efforts to achieve a minimum level of dignified living, particularly since progress in the efforts for a peaceful solution does not seem possible. What remains for us to do is to preserve the Arab character of the land. This calls for preserving the Palestinian people on their land, a task that doubles our responsibility toward our people in the West Bank.

Al-Hawadith: If the plan has been laid down to rescue the occupied territory from the deteriorating state it has reached, can you give us an idea about this state?

Al-Rifa'i: The deterioration has reached an extremely bad state. Employment opportunities are few, per capita income is low, development plans are nonexistent, basic services are not available, there is no expansion of or addition to educational, health, and social services, and high taxes are mercilessly being imposed. As Rashad al-Shawwa said when he was here recently: "The inhabitants of Gaza are tax collectors working for Israel; they work under the worst conditions and at the end of the month they pay their wages in taxes." Briefly, the situation cannot be worse and our people there are in need of assitance.

Al-Hawadith: Did the plan include the Gaza Sector or was the sector added to it recently?

Al-Rifa'i: We view the occupied territory as one. What applies to the West Bank also applies to Gaza and vice versa. We do not approve of the idea that proposes separating Gaza. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: Has a plan actually been laid down or is it still a mere idea or proposal?

Al-Rifa'i: After having studied and analyzed all the demands that we have received, we have laid down a detailed plan which is the sum total of all these demands. After the outlines were drawn, specific projects were set down. The plan is now complete and we are discussing it with deputies from the West Bank as well as with personalities, mayors, and chambers of commerce because in fact this is their plan. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: Is it true that the plan needs $1.5 billion over 5 years?

Al-Rifa'i: By God, I've heard different figures from various sources. The plan, as we have drawn it up, visualizes expenditure of $150 million a year over 5 years, that is $750 million.

Al-Hawadith: Will this amount be enough? Will the deteriorating situation you referred to change with this amount?

Al-Rifa'i: Of course the field of expenditure is wide but we have tried to be moderate and to work within the limits of what is possible and what is achievable. We believe that this is sufficient. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: What is your opinion of the doubts that are being raised about the plan and the claims by the doubters that Jordan has political objectives behind the plan?

Al-Rifa'i: This is absolutely untrue because we are not talking about Jordanian money that is going to be spent there but about a plan that that would entrench the kinfolk in the occupied land and counter the Israeli plan which aims at purging the land of its original inhabitants.

Al-Hawadith: How can the plan realize the slogan of steadfastness in the occupied territory?

Al-Rifa'i: The slogan could be achieved through development and raising the minimum standard of living necessary for a dignified life. We believe and are strongly convinced that development is the basis of steadfastness. We are talking about the conditions in the West Bank and Gaza, where the nature of the land does not help resistance operations. There are vast areas of mostly barren land, and the inhabitants are concentrated in major towns and are surrounded by Israel. Israel is practicing an extremely harsh kind of occupation whose objective is to uproot the inhabitants from the land. Israel wants to expel them and to uproot them. In this practice it resorts to various methods, including starving the inhabitants and not giving them any chance to grow anything. The evidence of this is the fact that the number of West Bank inhabitants in 1967 was 750,000 and now they still number 750,000 after 20 years of occupation. Where has the population increase gone? Of what category is the remaining population? Only the old people and children have remained. We cannot expect our people there to continue to remain steadfast after all that. The least resistance is for them to remain firm on their land. Their departure from the land would strengthen occupation and would enable it to achieve its objective, which is to take the land and expel the inhabitants. Therefore, development and ensuring a minimum of a dignified life is very fundamental to steadfastness. We are not talking about Vietnam or Cambodia. We are simply talking about remaining on the land. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: What about the Israeli economy? Will it not benefit from the funds that will finance the implementation of the West Bank development plan?

Al-Rifa'i: No. Israel imposes taxes and will go on doing that. It is in control of the land and the inhabitants. To say that it might benefit indirectly and therefore react by saying that there is no need for development would make it easy for Israel to achieve its objectives. This is a somewhat strange logic.

Al-Hawadith: Have any consultations on the plan been carried out with the PLO?

Al-Rifa'i: No.

Al-Hawadith: Is it possible that Israel would hinder the implementation of the plan?

Al-Rifa'i: Of course. This is possible. The plan will be implemented by our people in the West Bank. They will be in need of certain permits and licences for the projects. These are in Israel's hands and can withhold them.

Al-Hawadith: Following his departure from Amman, Rashad al-Shawwa said that the Palestinians in the occupied territory consider the PLO their legitimate representative but, he added, since it represents them the PLO must see what they want. Is not this statement a criticism of the PLO?

Al-Rifai': So it seems. It appears that the feeling of the great majority of the West Bank and Gaza people is that the PLO — which is their sole legitimate representative and nobody argues with that — has a leadership whose priorities are different from their own priorities. What we hear from these people and from everybody, not just from Rashad al-Shawwa, is that the PLO should above all take into consideration the desires, ambitions, and aspirations of the people of the occupied territory because they are the ones primarily concerned, rather than issue them with orders that the leadership may decide on for considerations that are quite remote from the Palestinian arena and its priorities. They have begun to feel that this situation cannot continue.

Al-Hawadith: Could matters in the occupied territory develop to the point that the Palestinians will withdraw their recognition of the PLO?

Al-Rifa'i: They have not been consulted on the question of the PLO in the first place. The PLO was not elected by them; it was not the result of a purely Palestinian decision. The PLO was created in accordance with an Arab resolution. The Palestinian people accepted this. It is not a question of withdrawing or confirming recognition of the PLO. The PLO now is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people; it is the only body that reflects the Palestinian identity and we are all with it. What is important is that the leadership must take into consideration the people's desires in the occupied territory. What we heard from Rashad al-Shawwa and others has always been said; there is nothing new in it. What is new is that it is being said publicly. The leadership has been aware of it all the time and has been ignoring it all the time, taking into consideration its own priorities which are different.

Al-Hawadith: Obviously there is a disagreement over the order of priorities between the PLO and Jordan as well. Jordan wants the PLO to recognize Resolution 242 before the United States recognizes the right to self-determination, while the PLO believes that recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination should come before recognizing Resolution 242. Is this disagreement over the order of priorities the cause of the present disagreement between Jordan and the PLO?

Al-Rifa'i: First, there is no disagreement between Jordan and the PLO; the disagreement is not between the Jordanian Government and the PLO. The disagreement is between the Jordanian Government and the PLO leadership. In our view there is a great difference here. The disagreement with the PLO gives the impression that we have reservations against it, which is not true. We recognize the PLO. It came into existence as a representative of the Palestinian people and is accepted like any other established reality. The disagreement is with the leadership. The disagreement, although it may seem to be linked to Resolution 242, is in fact deeper than that. It is a question of credibility and of dealing with one another. When the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement was signed in February 1985 and the joint action began, there was an explicit agreement between the Jordanian Government and the PLO leadership on the steps to be taken to give impetus to the peace process within the framework of what has been agreed on. Of course, we are aware that there is a U.S. condition that the PLO should accept Resolution 242 so that on its part it will recognize the PLO. The PLO accepted this. When we were talking about arranging a meeting between the PLO representatives and (U.S. Assistant Secretary of State) Richard Murphy, the PLO confirmed its readiness to accept Resolution 242 as soon as the meeting with Murphy takes place. The PLO was ready to accept Resolution 242 in return for talking to the United States and the U.S. recognition of it. But His Majesty King Husayn insisted that this was not enough, saying that the United States should make a written pledge stating its readiness to recognize the PLO and to invite it to take part in an international conference on an equal footing with the rest of the parties. Of course, the PLO had to accept Resolution 242 because it is illogical that the PLO would be invited to participate in the conference that was going to discuss the implementation of the Security Council resolutions at a time when it refuses to recognize these resolutions. Of course, we asked that every party attending the conference recognize Resolution 242 so that we would force Israel to respect this resolution. The agreement with the PLO on this basis lasted more than 1 year. When we obtained this written pledge from the United States, which was a great achievement, as brother Yasir 'Arafat described it, and which his majesty the king called an extraordinary effort, we were surprised by the very same leadership refusing to recognize Resolution 242 despite the fact that the recognition was to come about secretly and confidentially and should be announced only when the conference is invited to convene. In fact, we asked the PLO to issue a conditional recognition, saying that: "should the PLO be invited to participate in the conference meetings then it will be ready to accept Resolution 242." The PLO rejected even this wording. There is no disagreement between us and the PLO leadership over self-determination. The right to self-determination by the Palestinian people is a sacred right which we recognize and insist on. We had imagined that we have reached a particular view on the question of self-determination in the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. Nevertheless, we told the PLO leadership that there is absolutely no objection to reconsidering the matter and giving the Palestinian people the right to self-determination and to determine its future, but that this should not be a factor that has anything to do with Israel. What is important is that Israel should withdraw from the occupied land. As for the fate of the land and the type of government on it and its future — whether an independent state or a confederation with Jordan — this should be discussed between us; it is an inter-Arab or a Jordanian-Palestinian affair and not an Israeli or American affair. There is no reason to involve Israel or anybody else in our affairs. But, unfortunately, the PLO leadership stuck to its position. We came out with the impression that the matter has nothing to do with self-determination or Resolution 242. It appears that the PLO is not interested in completing the march with us. It did not take the agreement between us as seriously as we took it. For this reason we have reached a stalemate and stopped political coordination between it and us. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: How did George Bush respond to the idea of convening an interntional conference on which Jordan insists?

Al-Rifa'i: As I said, we reached an agreement with the United States on the question of an international conference. During Vice President George Bush's visit we felt that the U.S. attitude toward an international conference has not changed; it remains in favor of an integrated deal in the presence of the PLO and for the PLO's recognition of Resolution 242.

With regard to an international conference, we observed that recently even the Soviet Union has changed its attitude and accepted the Jordanian proposal. So did France, Britain, and China. But, unfortunately, it was the PLO's attitude that denied us the opportunity to complete what we started. We insist on the PLO's presence in this conference and we cannot imagine a conference without it. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: For political reasons Congress refused to give arms to Jordan. Europe considers arms as a business deal but Jordan cannot easily meet the cost. The result was a turn in direction to Soviet arms. What is the secret behind this volte-face in arming your Army?

Al-Rifa'i: For many years we have persistently been seeking to diversify the sources of armament so as not to be dependent on one party only. With the exception of the Congress' attitude, we have no difficulty obtaining arms from any part of the world. The type of arms, our need for it, and providing the necessary funds for the purchase is a matter of political consideration. We have obtained U.S.-British loans to buy U.S.-British arms. We have signed contracts with the Soviet Union for certain air defense systems the cost of which we will pay. With regard to future plans for acquiring aircraft, this could be the Mirage 2000, the Tornado, or the MiG-29. The choice depends on our financial resources. The purchase of arms is a very expensive thing; it is beyond Jordan's capability. The only obstacle facing us is material considerations. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: Is it true that the Congress stipulated direct negotiations with Israel as a condition for approving the deal or are there any other conditions?

Al-Rifa'i: It is difficult for one to explain the Congress' behavior or understand what it wants. In fact the Congress was under Israeli-Zionist influence when it stipulated impossible conditions. It asked that there should be a real move toward peace and negotiations. We do not know what it exactly wants. It appears that Israel and its supporters took steps to prevent Jordan from obtaining arms. The Congress stipulated impossible conditions which were unacceptable to us.

Al-Hawadith: But the U.S. Government did decide to give Jordan $250 million in aid.

Al-Rifa'i: Yes.

Al-Hawadith: Was this aid in the form of cash or in kind?

Al-Rifa'i: In fact it was part of a new program to facilitate imports from the United States. The sums allocated are utilized by the public sector and private sector for imports from the United States. Therefore, it is an indirect cash aid restricted to imports.

Al-Hawadith: Before going further into the question of the economy I would like first to finish with political matters. My question now concerns the recent easing of tension in Jordanian-Syrian relations. How did this easing of tension occur despite the difference in attitude of both countries toward the Gulf war and toward other Arab and international issues?

Al-Rifa'i: The disagreement between the two sisterly countries did not concern Jordan's or Syria's political stands. Every country has a right to adopt a political stand of its own; good relations do not necessarily mean identical stands. The reason for the deterioration of relations was due to bilateral matters and to certain actions by both sides in the Jordanian-Syrian field. Thank God this is over and we have returned to normal relations and coordination. There is cooperation despite differences in views and interpretations. We might agree on the objective but there could be differences in interpretations on how to achieve it. We believe in good and distinguished relations with Syria. We also believe in Arab solidarity and in the need to resolve the Iraqi-Syrian dispute. We also believe in the need for Egypt's return to the Arab fold and to reach a unified Arab stand on the situation in the Arab east that would lead to a collective Arab stand to confront all the challenges and problems facing the Arab nation. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: Why has the Jordanian Government accused the Muslim Brotherhood of plotting the incidents at Yarmuk University?

Al-Rifa'i: The government did not accuse the Muslim Brotherhood directly, but there was a connection between what might be called religious extremism and the university incidents. Unfortunately the movement began with some academic demands and then developed and escalated into something more.

With regard to the Muslim Brotherhood it is a licensed and recognized group. The state deals and coexists with it. There is no dispute with it or with anybody else over Islam. Islam is the state's religion. In Jordan we are particularly proud of the fact that his majesty the king is the scion of the Prophet and, therefore, there is no room for religious outbidding with us. But if any faction thinks of exploiting religion or any other creed for political purposes then our dealings with it will be like our dealings with any other political movement and not with a religious movement.

Al-Hawadith: The phenomenon of religious violence and extremism has become an Arab phenomenon. It is spreading, it is clashing [with the authorities], and it is trying to impose its presence. Before we come to the end of our interview would you like to explain this phenomenon?

Al-Rifa'i: If we are to talk about Islam as a creed or a way of life, it is the only indigenous creed, a creed that is not imported. Every political thought that is not Islamic is imported, including democracy. Other [non-Islamic] systems have been tried but have led to no results. For this reason we find those who say: We have an indigenous creed and, when it was practiced correctly, the Arab nation occupied the world. So why should not we go back to it?

This is natural thinking, but the danger in this matter is the exploitation of this natural moral tide by certain people to achieve political ends that are far removed from Islam. That is, the resort to practices which Islam does not approve of or recognize to achieve certain political objectives. Here lies the danger. [passage omitted]

Karami Issues Statement on Security, Syria

NC231825 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has emphasized the need to reject violence and to resume dialogue. He affirmed: If we were to continue fighting for 100 years, we would still ultimately one day have to return to the negotiation table, be it a round or a rectangular one.

The Northern Coordination Committee held a meeting at noon today chaired by Prime Minister Karami. Following this session, the secretary of the committee announced that the prime minister had issued a statement in which he said: We have all agreed that Lebanon's security and economy are in need of special attention and serious work. Finding a political solution is the best way to do this.

The statement stresses that initiatives must be undertaken and attempts made to rescue the country intensified. Karami says: The meeting with former President Sham'un and Minister al-Hashim at the Chamber of Deputies was therefore inevitable. Our discussions dealt with preparing an appropriate atmosphere for holding a dialogue. We emphasized the idea that if the government can prepare a program that would be acceptable to everyone, then this program must be approved by the Cabinet and submitted to the Chamber of Deputies.

In his statement, Prime Minister Karami also refers to questions concerning the boycott of Cabinet sessions, collective resignation, and the 6-member dialogue committee which decided that the government itself should be responsible for preparing a conciliatory program acceptable to everyone. This is the way to achieve our constant goal; namely, the unity of Lebanon and the liberation of the south through the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions and the realization of political reforms. He adds: After we achieve this goal through dialogue, then we will certainly be able to save Lebanon and avert the perils and dangers which threaten it.

Commenting on the U.S. position, Karami says: This position has attracted particular attention in view of current conditons in Lebanon. He expresses satisfaction with the U.S. readiness to boost the economy, particularly with regard to the question of the dollar. He states: We know this could benefit the entire country.

Prime Minister Karami then refers to the woman who was arrested for being responsible for the Tariq al-Jadidah explosion. He denounces and expresses surprise over her release following interference and pressure by forces in the eastern sector. Karami condemns such barbarian and savage acts and wonders how these criminals can be concealed at a time when initiatives for reconciliation and the salvation of our country are being submitted. Karami emphasizes that the public prosecution and members of the security forces must act. All of the major figures concerned with our country and the interests of our people must cooperate with us in order to ensure that justice will be served, that right will be restored, and that all members of barbarian gangs who resort to the killing of innocent citizens will be arrested.

After stressing the distinctive and important relations which exist with fraternal Syria and the importance of the positive role Syria plays in Lebanon, Karami says: These relations will continue whether or not an agreement on them exists in texts or documents. The roots and principles upon which our relations are based will remain firm. Anything else is an illusion. Karami then recalls the statement which President al-Asad made at President al-Jumayyil's departure following their 10th summit which he himself also attended. President al-Asad said: We are one people living in two states. This is a reality which no one can deny.

Karami notes that President al-Asad also stated the following: We approve the spirit of the Tripartite Agreement. If the Lebanese agree that it would be useful to amend certain provisions of this agreement, then we will not object. [passage omitted]

The prime minister considers the Tripartite Agreement to be a transitory one which must not be valid for more than 15 days. It is but a phase in efforts to abolish political sectarianism totally and establish a sound democracy where all citizens have equal rights and duties.

Concerning the anticipated Christian meeting, Karami affirms: We do not object or oppose anything which might unify stands. The narrower the differences, the sooner a final agreement will be reached. In this new stage, we must think about our intentions. We hope that everyone has the sincere intentions that we do so that we will be able to achieve our goal as soon as possible.

Two French UNIFIL Soldiers Wounded in Mortar Attack

NC231101 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1040 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] The French UNIFIL post at Wadi Jilu last night was hit by three mortar shells from an unidentified source. Two French soldiers were seriously wounded. They were taken to the Fijian UNIFIL post in Qana prior to their evacuation to Al-Naqurah.

Part of Contingent May Be Evacuated

NC232049 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] A press source, citing information from Paris, has reported that a French aircraft carrier might leave for the Lebanese coast tonight to evacuate part of the French UNIFIL contingent in southern Lebanon. According to the source, this will take place as soon as the French Government decides to do so. No official French reports have yet been issued on this matter.

French Navy Withdrawing Presence From Coast

LD230859 Paris International Service in French
0800 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] The French Navy is withdrawing from Lebanon. The *Duplex* antisubmarine frigate which has been cruising off the Lebanese coast since the end of July has returned to Toulon. There are no plans yet to replace the frigate. This is the first time since June 1982 that the French Navy is not permanently stationed off the Lebanese coast.

Finnish UNIFIL Position Near Tyre Attacked

NC241158 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Attacks on UNIFIL positions in the south were renewed today; the target this time were the Finns. Security sources have told our correspondent that an armed group early today attacked a Finnish force position in the (Al-Naffakhiyah)-Srifa area in Tyre District. They hit it with machine gun fire and rockets. One rocket hit a Finnish armored vehicle and severely damaged it, but there were no casualties. A state of alert was immediately declared in the Finnish force as a precaution against other possible attacks.

Amal Arrests 2 Attackers

NC241425 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Gunmen attacked a position belonging to the Finnish contingent of UNIFIL in the town of Srifa at noon today. They fired at the soldiers manning this position. Amal movement members immediately surrounded the area, clashed with the gunmen, and arrested two of them. They are now being interrogated. None of the UN soldiers were killed in the attack.

Amal, Socialist Party Gunmen Clash in West Beirut

NC231122 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1055 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] We have just received a report that fighting is taking place between Amal Movement and Progressive Socialist Party gunmen in the Riyad al-Sulh neighborhood of West Beirut. The clashes have so far left one Amal gunman dead and a number of others on each side wounded.

Syrian Forces Leave Tripoli for Turkish Border

NC240558 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Reports received from northern Lebanon indicate that the Syrian forces have noticeably reduced their military presence in Tripoli, while 'Alawite gunmen have been deployed in the Bad al-Tabbanah area of the city. It has been learned that the forces withdrawn went to Aleppo and from there headed for the Syrian-Turkish border.

Israeli Gunboats Fire on Sidon; One Woman Killed

NC221054 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] An official security source in the Nasirite Popular Organization made the following statement a short while ago: At 0130 today, Israeli gunboats fired on the shores of Sidon between the Sinniq and Al-Awwali Bridges. Dibah Hamadah was killed and her son was wounded.

Forces Reportedly Intercept Car, Kill Passenger

NC231938 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] The fifth branch of the Amal Movement has reported that a car traveling to Ghusta in the Jubayl District was intercepted by personnel manning a Lebanese Forces checkpoint in the Kasrawan area at 0700 this morning. The forces arrested and then shot Muhammad 'Ali Zu'aytir and Muhammad Hasan Zu'aytir, who were passengers in the car. The first man was killed instantly and the second seriously injured.

The Jubayl Hospital administration, represented by an official from the Lebanese Forces, refused to return the body of Muhammad 'Ali Zu'aytir to the people concerned until the hospital's bill of 25,000 Lebanese pounds was paid.

Reportage on Syria-Iran-Libya Tripartite Meeting

Iran's Velayati, Delegation Arrive

JN241158 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati arrived in Damascus at 1245 today on a visit to Syria. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Diya' al-Fattal, 'Abd al-Hasib al-Istiwani, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, (Mohammad Hasan Akhtali), Iranian ambassador in Damascus, and the Iranian Embassy staff.

Dr Velayti is accompanied by a delegation which comprises Hoseyn Sheykh al-Eslam, Iranian Foreign Ministry under secretary, (Seyed Mohammad Hoseyn Lawasani), political affairs director general, (Sarmadi), director of public relations, and a number of Iranian Foreign Ministry officials.

Libya's Mansur, Delegation Arrive

JN241550 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus — Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, arrived in Damascus at 1600 today on a visit to Syria. Receiving him at Damascus International Airport were Faruq al-Shar', the foreign minister; Dia'ullah al-Fattal, assistant foreign minister; Munir Barikhan, director of the Syrian relations office in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; 'Abd al-Hasib al-Ustuwani, director of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; and 'Abd al-Baqi Urfali, official in charge of the Libyan realtions office in Damascus.

Tripartite Meeting Begins

JN241803 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1736 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus, 24 Aug (SANA) — A tripartite meeting was held in Damascus this evening with the participation of the Syrian delegation led by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', the Libyan delegation led by Foreign Liaison Secretary Kamil Hasan Mansur, and the Iranian delegation led by Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati. The meeting is within the continuous meetings among the three countries to bolster their joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism, and promote relations of friendship and cooperation among them.

During the first session, the three delegations reviewed issues of common concern, particularly the explosive Middle East situation in light of the escalation of the Zionist-imperialist onslaught against the peoples in the region.

Velayati Addresses Session

NC250633 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] The first round of talks within the fifth tripartite meeting of the foreign ministers from Iran, Syria, and Libya began last night in Damascus, participated in by the delegations of all three countries. According to IRNA, the participants discussed salient problems in the region, including the treachery revealed by Hassan II when he welcomed the Zionist regime's prime minister; the U.S. aggression against Libya; the Palestinian issue, and the reactionaries' plots against the Palestinians' legitimate aspirations; and the Iraqi regime's war against the Islamic Revolution, along with ways to effect the rapid downfall of Iraq's Saddam. The upcoming non-aligned summit at Harare was also discussed by the three countries' delegations, and the coordination of the views that their countries will express there was debated.

Mr Velayati, our country's foreign minister, spoke at the session, noting that the fifth session of the tripartite meeting of Iran, Syria and Libya in Damascus is taking place at a sensitive juncture in the region's events, and describing the session as a victory for the progressive countries in the Middle East and as a move to combat the opnslaught of imperialism, Zionism and reaction. He added: One of the fundamental issues in the Islamic world is the issue of Palestine, which has never been as threatened as it is now. He added: Jerusalem and Palestine are the hearts of the Islamic world. If there is a tendency toward compromise among the Palestinian leaders, this does not mean that it will necessarily be implemented. Mr Velayati stressed that those among the Palestinian leaders who have adopted an obsequious attitude have forfeited their legitimacy as representatives of the Palestinian nation. He emphasized: No one has the right to conspire against the Palestinian issue by claiming to represent the Muslims, and the Muslim and Arab nations will never forgive such cowardliness.

The foreign minister continued: We express our wholehearted support for fraternal Syria as a frontline state that has stood steadfast with all of its might against the Zionist aggression; This position is held unanimously by our government and nation. Even were our sacred defense of our homeland against the Iraqi aggression to continue for years, there would be no reversal of our stance against the Zionist regime and its supporters. Mr Velayati added: We condemn the treacherous act perpetrated by King Hassan II in receiving Shim'on Peres. This was a great crime, and we will act with all of our strength to prevent the expansion of such a trend.

Our country's foreign minister then said: We must act in coordination to counter the provocations carried out by U.S. agents in the region, and we are confident that our principled and conclusive position will not permit the reactionary states to act against the interests of the region's countries.

Mr Velayati then spoke of the Iranian nation's heroic resistance in the imposed war, saying: Despite all of the support extended to the Saddam regime, we will continue our just defense and will not falter. The Saddam regime must be uprooted and a system that accords with the aspirations of the Muslim Iraqi nation must be established. He added: Imam Khomeyni said again today that Saddam must either flee the scene or commit suicide, and that we will continue this war even if it lasts 20 years.

The foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran then alluded to the U.S. attacks on Libya's shores, saying: We are following the developments in this area carefully and sensitively, and we stand beside our Libyan brothers with all of our might against such acts of aggression. Mr Velayati stressed that the coordinated stances of the three countries in international organizations like the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations has always been effective, and concluded that the foreign minister from Iran, Syria and Libya can render the fifth tripartite session in Damascus extremely fruitful prior to the non-aligned summit in Harare.

Iran Affirms No Wish 'To Expand' War

JN211811 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] The Islamic Republic of Iran has affirmed it does not wish and does not want to expand the war with Iran. In a report from Tehran, *Reuter* said this assertion came during meetings between Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i and Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi during Al-Shar''s recent visit to Tehran. *Reuter* cited Iranian radio as saying Iranian officials reassured Al-Shar' that Iran has no wish to expand its war with Iraq.

Foreign Minister Al-Shar' Returns From Iran 20 Aug

JN200824 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0715 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' returned to Damascus this morning from Tehran, where he conveyed a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i and held talks with Iranian Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi.

Khaddam Leaves for Tehran 23 Aug

JN231257 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1250 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus, 23 Aug (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam left for Tehran this morning carrying a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i dealing with the current escalation in the Gulf region.

Spanish Foreign Minister Arrives in Damascus

JN241845 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez arrived in Damascus this evening on an official 3-day visit to Syria. Receiving him at Damascus International Airport were Faruq al-Shar', the foreign minister; Sulayman Haddad, director of the West Europe department at the Foreign Ministry; 'Abd al-Hasib al-Ustuwani, director of the protocol; Felipe de la Morena, the Spanish ambassador in Damascus; and the Spanish Embassy Staff.

In a statement upon his arrival, Fernandez-Ordonez expressed Spain's appreciation for Syria's prominent role in the region under President Hafiz al-Asad. He hailed the good relations between Syria and Spain describing them as very old relations, relations whose 1000th anniversary was marked a few days ago. He explained that this visit is aimed at becoming acquainted with the development and progress Syria has achieved, and discussing relations between the two countries, particularly political and economic relations.

The Spanish minister greeted Syria — president, government, and people — in the name of the Spanish people.

Fernandez-Ordonez is accompanied by a Spanish delegation comprising (De Kabir), director of the Middle East and Africa Department at the Spanish Foreign Ministry; Dr (Felix Ababis Lamas), director general of the Diplomatic Information Office; and Dr (Santiato Salas Kortene), director of the Foreign Minister's Office.

The first round of talks between the Syrian and Spanish delegations is scheduled to begin at the Foreign Ministry building tomorrow morning.

Visit To 'Highlight Normalcy'

LD242210 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] A Spanish delegation arrived in Damascus, led by the foreign minister, who will be staying in the Syrian capital for 3 days on an official visit. The visit takes place only a few days after Spain gave diplomatic recognition to the Palestine Liberation Organization. Daniel Peral, our special correspondent in Damascus:

[Peral] The Spanish foreign minister, Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, began a 3-day official visit to Syria this afternoon. This visit is intended to highlight the normalcy of relations between the two countries despite the establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and Israel in May. Political reconciliation between Spain and the Arab world has to come through Syria, which, along with Israel, is the other power in the area. The foreign minister was greeted at Damascus airport by his Syrian counterpart, Faruq al-Shar', with whom he held a preliminary meeting, which will be repeated throughout this visit.

Despite the cooling of Hispano-Syrian relations due to the matter involving Israel, economic exchanges between the two countries, although modest, have experienced a boost in the first half of this year. To be precise, there has been a large increase in Spanish exports of certain products to Syria, such as pharmaceutical products. Spanish diplomatic circles have received with satisfaction Syrian attitudes to Spain such as the condemnation of the foiled attack on a plane of the Israeli airlines El Al, at Barajas in June.

Prime Minister Al-Kasm Visits Czechoslovakia

For Damascus Television and Czechoslovak media accounts of the visit to Czechoslovakia by Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, including his talks with CPCZ General Secretary Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal, see the 25 August Eastern Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Lebanese Radio Reports Attempted Syrian Army Revolt

NC230625 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] It has been learned that in the past 2 weeks Damascus foiled an attempted revolt in the regular Army following the intelligence services' discovery of a plan. Syrian special units were withdrawn from Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon in order to throw a security cordon around Damascus to prevent other like attempts.

It has also been learned that mass arrests have been recently made among Syrian military personnel.

U.S.-Egypt Maneuvers Cover for 'New Aggression'

JN241206 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] In the Mediterranean, the United States and the Egyptian regime today began joint naval and air maneuvers off the Libyan coast. Political observers said these maneuvers could be a cover for launching a new aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

Syria 'Not Intimidated'

JN230831 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 25 Aug 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In the "*Al-Ba'th* Opinion" column under the headline "The Military Side of the U.S. Onslaught," *Al-Ba'th* says: The large-scale military maneuvers which the United States began in Egypt yesterday represent a new aspect of the fierce hostile onslaught presently directed against the Arab region and serve as a new indication of the United States' resolve to go ahead with its military provocations to prepare suitable ground for marketing its liquidationist solutions in the region.

These maneuvers crown a series of serious political developments witnessed by the region in the last few weeks, foremost among which are the treasonous Ifrane meeting between Moroccan King Hassan II and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and the reaching of a semi-final agreement to solve the Tabah dispute between the Egyptian regime and the enemy entity in preparation for holding an Israeli-Egyptian summit with U.S. participation before the middle of September.

The U.S. military messages which the United States wants to convey by conducting rapid deployment force maneuvers in the United States 2 months ago, the Israeli large-scale maneuvers in the Golan Heights a month ago, and the current maneuvers in Egypt are obvious. However, the United States should know the drums of war it is beating have not intimidated and will not intimidate Syria and the Arab liberation movement. Likewise, they will not make the slightest change in their principled and firm position of rejecting all the current liquidationist solutions and of adhering to all just and legitimate Arab rights.

As Syria has succeeded in countering all previous conspiracies, it will succeed in countering this new onslaught, supported by the Arab people and all liberation and peace forces in the world.

Joint Spaceflight With USSR Set for 1987

JN241514 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1345 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus, 24 Aug (SANA) — Syrian astronauts Munir Habib and Muhammad Faris have asserted that the joint spaceflight project between Syria and the USSR crowns the growing relations between the two countries in various fields.

At a news conference held here yesterday, the two Syrian astronauts added that this space cooperation indicates that Syria and the USSR have a joint stand in one trench to confront the dangers posed by the aggressive acts of imperialism and world Zionism.

They pointed out that the date set for the spaceflight will be in the second half of 1987. They said: The first stage of our study has been theoretical during which we learned theoretical sciences and physical exercises. The next stage will be an implementation study during which theoretical sciences will be embodied in preparation for spaceflight.

TISHRIN on Israeli Attempt To Join NATO

JN210759 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 21 Aug 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In one of its comments, the paper *Tishrin* deals with the U.S. bias toward Israel. The paper says: The Israeli attempt to join NATO constitutes a dangerous step that jeopardizes world peace and security and a new challenge to the Arab nation that threatens its security, its future, and its existence. The paper adds: The important thing here is that the talk about Israel joining NATO or granting Israel the privileges accorded to the NATO member states comes at a time when the United States is intensifying its efforts to come up with a new formula for the settlement of the Middle East conflict according to the U.S.-Israeli perspective, especially after enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco and in light of the forthcoming summit between Peres and Mubarak and the Washington summit which will be held in the near future between these two and President Reagan. The talk about Israel's power at this time is aimed at intimidating the Arabs and making them understand that they cannot settle the situation militarily in their favor. Thus the only road open to them is the road of direct negotiations according to Camp David.

Tishrin concludes: But this method, like other methods which are based on temptation and intimidation, will be useless because the Arab people can no longer be intimidated by the saber-rattling and the wielding of the big stick. The experiences of Vietnam, Nicaragua, and Lebanon affirm peoples' ability to counter the forces of treachery and aggression regardless of the huge armaments these forces possess.

AL-THAWRAH Warns of Israeli Return to Africa

JN230744 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 23 Aug 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Who Will Stop Israeli Infiltration of Africa?" *Al-Thawrah* said in an editorial: It looks as though Israeli penetration in Africa has come to threaten Arab diplomatic successes there in recent years. Given the absence of Arab diplomacy, Israel is trying to regain its influence on the black continent and lift the seige laid by African states after the October war. A case in point is resumption by three African states of diplomatic relations with Israel. This step seems to have encouraged Israel to intensify activities on the African Continent and to take a set of measures designed to lay siege to the very Arab existence and to reimpose Zionist control over resources and affairs of the black continent.

The paper said this issue cannot be overlooked, as its consequences pose big question marks about the nature of the serious role played by African countries in paving the way for Zionist penetration in the absence of an Arab presence there politically and economically. *Al-Thawrah* declared that Arab countries can still contain this Israeli penetration of the African Continent if they use their political and economic muscle.

The paper wonders why the Arab League does not initiate a swift counteraction to curb the dangerous Israeli activity. It said the answer to this question needs to be absolutely clear and realistic. This is because if Arab countries do not take the right road on the African Continent they will suffer a political catastrophe there, adversely affecting Arab struggle and the fortunes of the Arab nation.

Peres' Cameroon Visit Previewed; Ambassador Named

TA231846 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will leave tomorrow evening on a first official visit to Cameroon. The prime minister's visit to Cameroon will last 1 day, during which there may be an official declaration on the renewal of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Our political correspondent Yig'al Goren learned this evening that the planned visit by the prime minister to another African country on the way to Cameroon will not materialize. Our correspondent notes that this is the first visit by an Israeli prime minister to Africa since former Prime Minister Levi Eshkol visited the continent in the mid-1960's.

Economic importance is also being attached in Israel to the resumption of relations with Cameroon, because this country is in the midst of a development process and this provides an opportunity for Israeli investments. For this reason, besides Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, and David Kimche, director general of the Foreign Ministry, the prime minister is including in his entourage representatives of economic bodies, such as Ehud Shilo, director general of Solel Boneh; Arnon Tiberg, director general of the Manufacturers Association; and Dani Gilerman, president of the Organization of Chambers of Commerce.

Our political correspondent adds that Gad Golan, who has served as Israeli charge d'affaires in Cameroon for the past 4 years, will be appointed Israeli ambassador in Yaounde. In addition, Shim'on Gur, Israeli charge d'affaires in the Ivory Coast, will be appointed ambassador there and will shortly present his credentials to President Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

Peres: Trip of 'Great Importance'

TA240105 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says he attaches great importance to his trip to Cameroon during which diplomatic relations with Israel are to be renewed. Peres says he sees the latest development as part of the government's ongoing effort to increase this country's international standing and improve links with the Third World. The prime minister is due to leave for Cameroon tonight. He will be accompanied by a delegation of businessmen and economists.

Departs, Takes Along Medical Aid

TA250507 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has left Israel for Cameroon. Among his entourage are 15 Army doctors and nurses to help the victims of the toxic gas leak in northwestern Cameroon. Forty people have been reported killed by the leak but there are fears the death toll may be as high as 400. Jeff Black reports:

[Begin recording][Black] Prime Minister Peres left for Cameroon with an Army medical team and equipment to help the victims of the poison gas leak. In a phone conversation yesterday, Cameroon President Paul Biya expressed his gratitude for this aid.

Peres' visit will last for 1 and 1/2 days and its major importance will be the expected announcement of the renewal of diplomatic ties between the two countries which were broken off 13 years ago. Before leaving, Peres did not make any statements to reporters but Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said he believed the renewal of Israel's relations with Black Africa is making progress. Shamir added that in the near future he hopes Israel will have relations with many other African countries.

On television last night, Director General of the Foreign Ministry David Kimche said Israel had a major political objective of trying to build relationships in the Third World. He said it is important that Israel has good relationships with not only countries like the United States, European states, and, in his words, the racist dictatorship in South Africa. Foreign Minister Shamir in this regard told reporters that Israel will abide by all the international decisions taken concerning South Africa.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Peres seems assured of a good reception when he arrives in Cameroon at around 1000 o'clock this morning. The Voice of Israel's monitor Mikha'el Gurdus reports that Cameroon Radio called on the capital city, on its residents, to go out into the streets today and grant Peres a hero's welcome. Office and factory managers have been asked to grant their workers time off especially for this. [end recording]

Kimche Interviewed on Ties With Cameroon, S. Africa

TA241838 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Interview with David Kimche, director general of the Foreign Ministry, by Ya'aqov Ahime'ir — live in the studio]

[Text] [Ahime'ir] Good evening, Dr Kimche.

[Kimche] Good evening.

[Ahime'ir] Dr Kimche, why Cameroon; or, in very simplistic phrasing: What do we stand to gain from this?

[Kimche] First of all, we stand to gain a lot of things, both politically and economically. I would, furthermore, like to ask you: Would you honestly like to see Israel, or Israel's image, portrayed as relying exclusively on the United States and Western Europe, as having good ties with the racist-tyrannical regime in South Africa and perhaps some other similar regimes? It is important for us to have relations with countries like Cameroon, too.

[Ahime'ir] Dr Kimche, do our relations with South Africa, which you just mentioned, not prevent our establishing ties with other countries in Black Africa?

[Kimche] First of all, it is a fact that we already have relations with the Ivory Coast, Zaire, Liberia, and now also with Cameroon. As an optimist, I personally believe that we will make progress in this process and that we will soon have relations with additional countries.

[Ahime'ir] Will that be at the expense of an erosion of our ties with South Africa?

[Kimche] Our relations with South Africa are very complex. As you know, there is a large Jewish community there, which we must remember. At the same time, I do not believe our relations with the regime in South Africa go beyond the relations that other countries — such as the United States and the European countries, including moderate and liberal countries such as Sweden and others — have with that country. If you examine these countries' trade relations with South Africa, you will see that their scope definitely does not differ greatly from ours.

[Ahime'ir] Finally, Dr Kimche, I imagine Cameroonian President Dr Paul Biya will indeed raise the subject of our relations with South Africa. How might Prime Minister Peres reply?

[Kimche] I believe he will say that we will honor any decision made by the democratic Western countries and will emulate their actions.

[Ahime'ir] Does that include sanctions or anti-South Africa resolutions?

[Kimche] We are a member of the democratic nations, and we will behave accordingly. Definitely.

[Ahime'ir] It seems to me that what you have just said marks a change in Israel's policy toward South Africa.

[Kimche] Look, no one has asked us yet. You have asked me what I think the prime minister might say, and it seems to me that we cannot say anything but what I said. We are a member of the family of democratic countries and will undoubtedly have to act accordingly.

[Ahime'ir] Thank you very much, Dr Kimche, and have a very successful journey.

[Kimche] Thank you.

Schiffer With 'Disclosures' of Helsinki Talks

TA230845 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0705 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Approximately 2 weeks before the Helsinki talks the Dutch ambassador in Moscow learned that the Soviets wanted to hold just one session, and an announcement to this effect was relayed to Jerusalem. This and more first disclosures were learned by our correspondent in Washington, Shim'on Schiffer, who also got hold of the transcript of the meeting in Helsinki. Here is his report:

[Begin Schiffer recording] I do not understand why you acted surprised, a knowledgeable source in Washington told me. As said, the Dutch ambassador in Moscow who represents Israel's interests in the Soviet Union had stated 2 weeks before the meeting in Helsinki that the Soviet delegation may hold just one session with the Israelis. An announcement to this effect was relayed to Jerusalem.

As for the meeting in Helsinki, it turns out that the Soviets came with a very specific proposal on one issue: the visit of an 8-man delegation — 6 diplomats and 2 staff members — to Israel, who were supposed to stay 3 months in Israel, as of October. The Soviets asked for entry visas, security measures, immunity, permission to purchase duty-free goods, and office equipment. All this in order to deal with the question of Soviet citizens in Israel, the condition of Soviet assets, and the arrangement of visits by Soviet citizens to the Soviet Union.

As known, the Israeli delegation demanded reciprocity, namely, a simultaneous visit by an Israeli delegation in Moscow to deal with similar problems. The Soviets replied: We are not authorized to give you an answer. In any event, the Israelis suggested that the Soviet delegation should come after the Jewish holidays, in November.

As for the question of Soviet Jewry, it emerges from the transcript of the meeting in Helsinki that the Soviets listened attentively and gave their replies, perhaps contrary to earlier impressions. The head of the Soviet delegation reacted to the Israeli position paper by saying: At present, there is no problem in getting exit visas from the Soviet Union, unless the prospective immigrant knows state secrets.

Over the weekend, authoritative sources in the U.S. State Department emphasized that the contact between Israel and the Soviet Union had been a positive one and should not be referred to in terms of failure, since the contacts would continue.

Here is another offshoot of these open contacts: Diplomatic sources in the Israeli community in the United States told me that the Chinese are displaying more openness in their contacts with Israel. They attend UN sessions dealing with the Middle East and they are more forthcoming about striking open deals with the defense establishment, deals which may play the main role in Israeli-PRC relations. Hence, good times are coming. [end recording]

JERUSALEM POST: USSR Ambivalent Toward Israel

TA221020 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 22 Aug 86 p 20

[Commentary by diplomatic correspondent Benny Morris: "The Bear Trap — Soviet Fears Over Israel Ties"]

[Text] The inconclusiveness and brevity of last Monday's brief Israeli-Soviet encounter here have left Israeli officials and Finnish observers with the curious feeling that nothing happened. The situation — that is, the state of Israeli-Soviet relations — remained exactly as it had been before the 90-minute conversation or, more accurately, double monologue. The Soviet delegation had not indicated, nor even hinted, that Moscow is interested in moving towards the restoration of permanent consular relations, let alone towards a renewal of diplomatic relations.

At the talks, the Soviet delegation merely resubmitted Moscow's April 11 requests — to enable a Soviet consular team to visit Israel for several months to inspect the functioning of the Soviet interest section in the Finnish Embassy, to renew passports of Soviet citizens living in Israel, and to inspect Russian properties in Israel and possibly in the West Bank. The Soviets emphatically refused to argue about or even to comment on the Israeli position paper, setting out Israel's views on Soviet Jewish emigration and incarceration policies, and on Soviet Middle East policy.

What is significant is perhaps not the Soviet reluctance to enter into a more or less public dialogue with Israel on these issues but that the Soviets — despite some three weeks of comprehensive forewarning of Israel's intentions at the meeting — did not come armed with at least a brief "political" monologue of their own, and did not arrive with any sort of response to Israel's demand for "reciprocity" in consular visits.

During the three-week run up to the talks, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir had publicly and repeatedly declared that the Israeli delegates would give the Soviets a piece of Israel's mind on soviet policy towards the Jews and towards Israel, and let it be known in no uncertain terms that Israel would demand a "reciprocity" of visits. While Moscow may have viewed all this as Peres and Shamir playing to the crowd, which, in part, it probably was, the Soviets were no doubt aware that once thus committted, the Israelis would indeed try to mould the Helsinki talks to conform with these pronouncements.

Why then did Moscow not cancel the talks, possibly arguing that Israel intended to blow them out of all proportion and/or would use them to promote anti-Soviet propaganda? Or, alternately, why didn't Moscow equip its delegates with similar political monologues and with a clear nyet response on "reciprocity" of visits? And why did the Soviet delegates listen, politely and attentively?

The answer probabaly is that Moscow — in the person of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev — hasn't yet made up its mind. Moscow both wants and doesn't want to renew ties with Israel, with consular ties, if established, clearly designed and understood to be a first stage in the restoration of full political relations.

Moscow under Gorbachev, as one Finnish observer told me, has clearly initiated more than just a "new style" in its foreign policy. It has made and is offering real concessions, most recently to China, and before that on nuclear disarmament, in its efforts to reinforce detente and reduce friction in its foreign relations. It would be unnatural for the Soviets to alter, if not radically transform, its foreign policy across the board and yet make an execption of policy towards Soviet Jews and the Middle East — especially in view of Israel's acknowledged clout in Washington. Moscow would find it difficult to radically thaw its relations with the Reagan administration without making concessions on Soviet Jewry and, possibly, in its relations with Israel as well.

But there are two sets of factors that stay Moscow's hand when it comes to renewal of relations with Israel. One is the nature of Soviet decision-making and bureaucracy and the Soviet national character. The Russian bear wakes up and moves slowly. Officials fear, and are reluctant to take responsibilty for change which, if unsuccessful, will cost them at least their jobs. Gorbachev may favour radically new policies but he must contend with generations and hordes of entrenched Soviet bureaucrats, stuck in an inertial groove and wary of all and any change.

The second set of factors, which are probably more important, are political. Renewing relations with Israel and/or re-opening the floodgates to Jewish emigration will raise an immediate and massive howl of Arab protest, with unforeseeable effects on Soviet standing and policy throughout the Moslem world. In addition, allowing masses of Jews out would probably revitalize the internal dissident movement and egg on other minority groups (Volga Germans, Ukranians) to seek similar exit rights. It might even spark a movement among Russians to leave (would 100 million or 200 million Soviet citizens join the queue?) and how would all this clamouring at the gates affect the Soviet Union's image, fostered by its massive propaganda machine, as the socialist paradise?

Indeed, there is potentially a great deal of ammunition here for Gorbachev's opponents within the Soviet leadership, and Gorbachev no doubt is aware of this. He is also aware of the efforts inside Israel to link Israeli readiness to renew ties with Moscow and Soviet flexibility on Jewish emigration. Gorbachev must no doubt calculate that any further movement by Moscow towards renewing relations will elicit tougher and publicly-stated Israeli conditions that Moscow first give assurances that it will reopen its gates to Jewish emigration. Gorbachev will then be faced with what amounts to a threat by a small, Western country — and the Soviets don't like being threatened — and by problems caused by the simultaneous restoration of relations with Israel and the renewal of emigration.

What all this means is that Moscow confronts a whole set of serious problems when contemplating a decision to renew ties with Israel. Israel, on the other hand, should have almost no problems at all, and a great variety of benefits, from such a restoration of relations. This asymmetry no doubt annoys Soviet leaders and diplomats.

The prevailing belief in Jerusalem is that if the Soviets are in fact interested in renewing relations with Israel, it is because of a desire to join or rejoin the Middle East peace process and, particularly, to participate in an international peace conference, should one take place.

I have seen not one piece of evidence to support this argument. No Soviet leader has recently stated that Moscow desires to join the peace process or to attend a peace conference. When referring to such a conference, it is always taken for granted by Moscow that it will attend. And why not? Moscow may not have a tight grip on its clients in the region, but surely its grip is tight enough at least to persuade Syria and the PLO to refrain from attending a conference to which the Soviets have not been invited. Indeed, neither would probably wish to attend such a conference. Egypt might not wish to either.

So what "international" peace conference would there be that Moscow would be so afraid of missing out on that it would plump for relations with Israel just to be able to attend? A conference in which Israel, the U.S. and Jordan (and, maybe Britain) would participate? Would that really be a peace conference? Would anyone, in Washington, or Jerusalem for that matter, seek to prepare such a non-conference? And, in any case, is any "international peace conference" anywhere on the horizon?

No, if Gorbachev is indeed seeking to re-establish ties with Israel, it is first and foremost a function of his relations with the U.S. — which views the absence of Soviet-Israeli ties as an anomaly and as unhealthy, and in which Jewish political clout and money are important.

There is also basic Soviet unease over the absence of such relations. The Soviet Union, a very square country, likes normalcy. The Soviets probably view the lack of ties with Israel as "unnatural," especially as Soviet foreign policy publicly and consistently since 1948 has supported Israel's existence (albeit within narrower borders). The break-off of ties in 1967 is now probably viewed by the Kremlin as a mistake.

But, given the circumstances and Soviet character, the path to the renewal of such ties will be long and arduous. As one official put it in Helsinki, Monday's talks may have been "only the first step in a thousand-mile journey."

Air Force To Supply U.S. With Information on Lavi

TA231919 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] A delegation of five Air Force officers is to leave this week for the United States. The delegation will supply the defense Department in Washington with data connected with the Americans' desire to suggest alternatives to the Lavi plane. A senior defense source told our political correspondent Yig‘al Goren this evening that Israel is not dealing with the alternatives to the Lavi, and that the purpose of the visit by the Air Force officers to the United States is solely to supply the Defense Department with information.

Government Reply to Shultz Letter: No Tax Reforms

TA240900 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 24 Aug 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by David Lipkin, Shraga Meckel, and Uri Ginosar]

[Excerpt] Senior government sources have sent a message to the U.S. Administration to the effect that no reforms in taxation and the Israeli capital market should be expected soon and that, at most, only marginal measures would be taken.

Reacting to the message sent by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz noting the need to carry out reforms in taxation and the capital market, senior government sources cautioned that such reforms could not be carried out in the near future or even next year.

The sources noted in the message to the Americans that a tax reform could only be carried out if there is a significant cut in the state budget, that is, a cut much bigger than that decided by the Cabinet last week. It was pointed out that any cut in taxes that is not coupled with a cut in government expenditures might revive inflationary conditions. Therefore, it was stressed that any reform in taxation could only be effected if the government manages to reduce its expenditures significantly.

As for the reform in the capital market, the senior government sources pointed out to the Americans that this should be carried out in a very gradual fashion, explaining that the nature of Israeli mentality is dependent on government enterprise and action. Consequently, a long time would have to pass before Israelis come to terms with a situation where they can run the capital market independently of the government. In their message, the Israeli sources stressed to the Americans that such a move must be effected in a gradual and controlled manner rather than by an overnight revolutionary move.

Israeli sources believe that the question of reforms in taxation and the capital market will be raised in the upcoming meeting between the U.S. secretary of state and Finance Minister Moshe Nisim scheduled to take place in Washington at the end of this month during the annual IMF convention. The U.S. Administration believes that such reforms are necessary in order to boost Israel's economy and make it attractive to foreign investors. [passage omitted]

President Herzog Pardons 7 More Shin Bet Officials

TA240740 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0725 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] President Hayim Herzog has pardoned another seven of the Shin Bet members who were involved in the number 300 bus affair. In a statement issued a short time ago President Herzog says: My decision was taken after I studied each request separately. However, considering the fact that we are dealing with the same matter, and out of the obligation to do justice and not to discriminate between various echelons in the Shin Bet I do not regard this pardon as a new decision, but rather as a direct and logical continuation of the previous decision. This whole affair is one special and exceptional case.

President Herzog emphasized that his conscience dictated this pardon, as well as considerations for state security and public welfare. He added, however, that he was not blind to the difficult moral aspects in this pardon request, and that he expected all the necessary conclusions and lessons will be drawn.

Luxembourg Foreign Minister To Discuss Exports

TA250513 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Luxembourg's foreign minister has arrived for a 3-day visit to Israel. Much of his visit will be taken up by discussions on Israel's agricultural exports to Western Europe. Sabra Chartrand reports:

[Begin Chartrand recording] Luxembourg's Foreign Minister Jacques Poos stressed that he had not come to Israel as an official representative of the European Common Market. He said he did not have the authority to sign any new agreements with Israel on behalf of the EEC, but he will discuss Israel's agricultural exports with officials here and said they would search for ways to protect Israel's export markets within the EEC.

The Common Market Council of Ministers is scheduled to meet in September and will take up the question of Israel's agricultural exports. Minister Poos said his talks here would give him the opportunity to hear Israel's opinion of the issue.

Poos was met at the airport by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who expressed hope that the Luxembourg minister's visit would strengthen the ties between the two countries. Minister Poos attributed the traditionally good relations between Israel and Luxembourg to the history of the Holocaust. Luxembourg has maintained relations with Israel since 1948.

Minister Poos said Luxembourg has faith that the Palestinian problem will be solved with the mutual recognition of all the states who are party to the Middle East conflict. Saying he came to study the situation first hand, he expressed the belief that even a small state such as his can suggest compromises and solutions in the Middle East peace process. Luxembourg is a disinterested partner, he said, working only to serve peace and the Common Market.

Foreign Minister Poos will meet with President Hayim Herzog, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, and Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hilel during his 3-day visit. He will also tour Yad Vashem, the Holocaust memorial, and be a guest of Kibbutz Ginnosar in the Galilee. [end recording]

Israel 'Shocked' To See Romania Honor 'Arafat

TA240825 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 24 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Diplomatic sources in Jerusalem yesterday expressed "shock and dismay" at the presence of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat on the dais of honour at Romania's independence day celebrations in Bucharest last week.

The sources noted that this was the third time that 'Arafat had figured as a guest of honour at national festivities in Romania. They said that this grant of legitimacy to the terrorist leader did not square with Romania's declared desire to promote peace in the Middle East.

Peres Sends Husayn Messages Proposing Direct Talks

TA221136 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 22 Aug 86 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir and Pe'erli Shahar]

[Text] In the last few days discussions have been held in the Prime Minister's Office regarding ways to advance the negotiations with Jordan. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has recently conveyed messages to King Husayn which include proposals for opening a direct political move between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz may arrive in our region during early September on a special mission for President Reagan to examine the possibilities for a political breakthrough between Israel and Jordan before the rotation. Shultz may carry out a shuttle mission between Jerusalem, Amman, and Cairo in an attempt to examine the possibility of a joint Israeli-Jordanian-Egyptian move before the rotation. If Shultz' shuttle mission bears fruit, President Reagan may initiate a dramatic political move — an attempt to bring about a meeting between Peres, Husayn, and Mubarak in Washington under his auspices. The chances of this taking place are not clear at this point.

One of the proposals which is being examined in the contacts between Israel, the United States, and Jordan is launching talks between Israeli and Jordanian officials under American-Egyptian auspices for consolidating a direct political move between Israel and Jordan.

In recent consultations in the Prime Minister's Office, several ways for launching public and secret moves with Jordan have been examined. Other possibilities examined included launching preliminary proximity talks between Israeli and Jordanian officials or any Israeli move toward setting up a delegation of "authentic Palestinians", to use the prime minister's phrase, which will be able to represent the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza on a joint delegation with Jordan. Ways to pursue Israel's liberalization policy in the territories and to introduce additional investments, some American and some from private international investors, into the territories to improve the quality of life and create an industrial infrastructure were also examined.

Still another item that was discussed was an Israeli initiative to unilaterally introduce autonomy in Gaza as a model for self-rule in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. Likud ministers who got wind of the specifics of the debates in the Prime Minister's Office have told *Hadashot* that Peres will be unable to implement his plans before the rotation. After the rotation, the Likud will make sure that any Peres initiative for compromises in Judaea and Samaria which the Likud thinks could jeopardize Israel's security will be aborted.

A team headed by Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, and including other office personnel, has begun to prepare for the Peres-Mubarak summit in Isma'iliyah in the second week of September. The Prime Minister's Office believes that the Tabah arbitral compromis will be finalized by the end of this month and that the Egyptian ambassador will return to Tel Aviv once it is signed.

The Foreign Ministry is skeptical about the summit. Sources there maintain that all this talk about the summit, at this stage, is one-sided and has not been confirmed by the topmost Egyptian levels. The Foreign Ministry claims that the Egyptians are only interested in the completion of the Tabah arbitral compromis, not the summit meeting between the two leaders. Senior Foreign

Ministry officials have pointed to Mubarak's pronounced public silence on anything that has to do with the summit.

Yitzhaq Shamir is not insisting on personally participating in the Peres-Mubarak summit; he believes that his participation is not a must.

When Peres last met with Reagan, the Likud insisted that Shamir also go to the United States.

Southern Commander: Terrorism From Egypt Curbed

TA250516 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Outgoing head of the Southern Command, Major General Uri Sagi, says that in the past year the army has improved its efforts to stop terrorist infiltration from Egypt. Sagi said that despite an increase in attempted infiltration, practically none of those trying to enter Israel intended to carry out terror attacks. Sagi is moving over to head the Ground Forces Command. His successor is Major General Yitzhaq Mordekhay.

UNIFIL Chief: Agreement With Amal 'Within Day or 2'

TA250506 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] The commander of the UN forces in Lebanon says he expects an agreement to be signed with Amal militia leaders within a day or 2. The agreement would end the fighting between Amal fighters and militiamen and the French unit of UNIFIL. Major General Gustav Hagglund said that he has very intensive negotiations with Amal. Yesterday, a memorial was held for the Shi'ite leader killed in the clashes between UNIFIL troops and Amal fighters.

UNIFIL spokesman Timor Goksel told reporter Steve Rodan that the atmosphere at the ceremony indicates that the tensions may be subsiding.

[Begin Goksel recording] Contrary to general expectations, the meeting was extremly calm. It was attended by about 10,000 people from all over south Lebanon. The meeting was very, very calm and there were many conciliatory statements by Shi'ite religious leaders and also Amal leaders. They demanded that UNIFIL has to stay and that it is the only solution for the problems of south Lebanon and that the pullback issue be given to UNIFIL. We expect that, coming at such a ceremony, this sort of extremely supportive statements will have some cooling effect and that we'll go back to our normal way of working in the south. [end recording]

ASL Soldier Killed, 2 Wounded by Terrorists

TA241938 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] An army of southern Lebanon [ASL] soldier was killed and two others wounded in a clash with a terrorist squad near Kafr Falus. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that an ASL patrol was carrying out a routine mission in the area as part of its efforts to prevent terrorist penetrations when suddenly shooting started from an ambush.

Nabulus Offices Closed for 'Subversive Activity'

TA241617 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] The commander of the Central Command today closed the Nabulus offices of the union of farmers association in the territories for 1 month. Military sources have told our correspondent Arye Gus that subversive activity, disguised as laborers meetings, was conducted in those offices. The association's secretary, Shihadah Minawi, was served a 6-month confinement order in early August and told to report to the police station daily.

Security Forces Capture Terrorist Gang in Ramallah

TA221717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Security forces have captured a terrorist squad in the Ramallah district, and today demolished the home of one of them. The squad members, residents of Dayr Abu Mash'al, attacked an Egged Company bus 4 months ago, killing the driver, Salomon Hatuka from Yehud. Two passengers were injured in the attack. The squad members are also suspected of carrying out several terrorist attacks during the past 9 months, including incidents in which they wounded a truck driver near their village, fired shots at the mukhtar's house, and set a warehouse on fire. Our correspondent Arye Gus notes that yesterday it was reported that in the village of Husan in the Bethlehem district, a terrorist squad was caught whose members had planted mines at the entrance to the settlement of Hadar Betar.

Security Forces Board Up Terrorists' Rooms

TA241533 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] This afternoon the security forces boarded up two rooms belonging to two members of a terrorist squad, who reside in Hebron and Halhul. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the members of this squad are charged with planting a mine at the Jewish cemetery in Hebron 2 months ago and with hurling Molotov cocktails. Indictments against the two have been submitted to the military court in Ramallah, and their trial will begin soon.

'Serious' Order Violations in Nabulus 24 August

TA241418 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1352 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Report by Eli Ildis]

[Text] Two serious violations of the public order occurred today on Faisal Street in Nabulus, near the local cemetery. At around 1500 an Israeli driver was slightly grazed by pieces of glass from an empty bottle thrown at him. A few minutes earlier the windshield of a military ambulance traveling nearby was smashed. The driver fired several shot in the air to drive the rioters away. Our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor reports that the IDF began searching the area. Let us recall that IDF patrols were attacked with empty bottles near the Clock Square in Nabulus several times last week.

Mayor on Seizure of Electric Company Assets

JN230755 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 18 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — *Al-Dustur* — Jerusalem Mayor Rawhi al-Khatib has called for making available an amount of no less than 2 million Jordanian dinars as a quick measure to save the Arab Jerusalem Electric Company and to lift the Israeli seizure. He noted the company's assets which are exposed to liquidation and auction are estimated at 30 millions dinars, in addition to thelicense which is considered a part of the invaluable national identity, while debts are estimated at 4 million dinars.

In a statement to *Al-Dustur*, Al-Khatib appealed to the Jordanian Government, Arab countries, and national organizations to hasten and save the company and to continue financial, moral, and political support, lift the seizure, and cooperate to confront the factors obstructing the company's struggle to maintain an Arab existence in the holy city.

Al-Khatib called for imposing a 1 fils tax on each kilo of Jordanian electric consumption to safeguard the Arabism of the company.

Pre-Summit Seminar on Nonaligned Issues Opens

MB211724 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] The minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, opened in Harare today a seminar aimed at clarifying issues to be discussed at the nonaligned summit. Comrade Shamuyarira urged the pre-summit seminar being attended by scholars and journalists to present the southern African situation in its proper perspective. He said ideas from the seminar would be used by the decision-makers of the Nonaligned Movement during the summit debates.

Addressing the same meeting, Egyptian economist Dr (Samuya Amin) said there is need for a clear definition of nonalignment at a time when many countries are aligned politically, militarily, and economically.

Delegates Begin Arriving for Summit 23 Aug

MB240537 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1808 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 23, SAPA — Harare airport today turned into a non-stop hive of activity as delegates and pressmen from all over the world began arriving for the summit of Non-Aligned Movement.

By midday, representatives of more than 10 countries had arrived as the vanguard for the thousands of delegates from the 101-nation body expected to pour into Harare over the next few days, ZIANA news agency reports.

Airport, customs, security, and immigration officials worked flat-out to cope with plane loads of visitors.

They were aided by Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials whose task was to welcome the guests and smooth their passage through immigration formalities.

The first to arrive was a plane load of Iranian officials and cargo for the summit.

Squeezed into the Boeing 747 were 107 stoves and five luxury Mercedes-Benz cars. They were followed at various stages by delegates from such diverse parts of the world as Vanuatu, India, Cape Verde, Peru, Senegal, and others. Not to miss a piece of the action, "liberation movements" such as the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) sent strong delegations.

Although the protocol officials were at times overwhelmed by the numbers of delegations arriving at the same time, they remained cheerful and through some tightly "organized confusion" cleared delegation after delegation through immigration, allocated them a car with a driver and sped them to their hotels.

There were high points of hilarity when a mournful-looking driver came to protocol and sadly announced that he had "lost" the delegate he had been assigned to drive. It turned out that the Latin American gentleman had only gone to wash his hands, and had in fact not been "lost", much to the relief of the driver and officials.

The government also did NAM drivers proud — they turned out in smart blue suits, complete with chauffeur's cap which bears the summit logo.

Cuban Minister Terms Draft Declaration 'Positive'

MB240820 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0747 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 24, SAPA — The draft declaration submitted by Zimbabwe for adoption by the summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Harare was endorsed by Cuba's foreign minister, Mr Isidoro Malmierca, today.

Interviewed on his arrival in Harare this morning, Mr Malmierca said the draft declaration formed an important basis for the talks and contained all the elements necessary to fulfill the main objectives of the non-aligned summit.

The declaration, the Cuban foreign minister said, dealt with issues such as the need for disarmament and a halt to the arms race in favour of development.

It also stressed the need to continue the struggle against apartheid in order to liberate the southern African region including SWA/Namibia.

He said the declaration also addressed key issues in Central America.

"I consider the draft declaration submitted by Zimbabwe as very positive, it contains all the elements necessary in order for the summit to meet the main objectives of the NAM," Mr Malmierca said.

The Cuban delegation was accompanied by officials from Nicaragua and Guatemala who arrived in Harare on a special flight from Havana.

On the same flight was the political and diplomatic commissar of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMNLF), the guerilla group fighting the Government of El Salvador.

The officials were accompanied by the secretarial staff of NAM. Altogether over 150 people were on the flight from Havana.

CTK Cited on CIA Plans 'To Wreck' Summit

AU250949 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Aug 86 p 1

[CTK Accra dispatch: "CIA Wants To Wreck Meeting at Harare"]

[Text] Accra (CTK) — The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has worked out a plan to wreck the eighth summit conference of the movement of nonaligned countries that will open at Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, at the beginning of next week.

As the Ghananian daily *People's Daily Graphic* writes, the CIA has spent $20 million on this project.

According to the plans of the U.S. espionage service, a number of acts of terror and sabotage against Zimbabwe, Zambia, Angola, and other "Frontline States" are to be carried out on the eve of the conference and during the conference itself. These operations are to be carried out by the racist Republic of South Africa, and the relevant institutions which have also received the order from the CIA to step up economic sanctions against neighboring African states.

Further Reportage on SADCC Summit in Luanda

Angola's Dos Santos' Opening Speech

MB221413 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the opening of the SADCC summit in Luanda on 22 August — recorded]

[Text] Comrade Quett Masire, current SADCC chairman; Comrade Sassou-Nguesso, current OAU chairman; esteemed heads of state and government; ladies and gentlemen; comrades: Your presence in the People's Republic of Angola is a cause for happiness and satisfaction to the Angolan people. We have strived to create the best conditions for a pleasant stay and a successful SADCC summit. Thus, let me welcome you all, while conveying our revolutionary greetings. In this high-level meeting we will analyze the extent of implementation of programmed activities and draw up guidelines for our programs, correct our mistakes, consolidate results already achieved, and firmly advance in coordinating the strengthening of our independences and economic developments.

It is only fair to acknowledge and praise the efforts already developed by our chairman and by the current executive secretariat which made possible the members' implementation and development of efforts aimed at production, development, progress, and well-being of our peoples. Results achieved in the past 6 years of our young regional organization run counter to the skepticism and the unfavorable opinions on the needs and advantages of [words indistinct] among peoples in southern Africa. The external financing of [words indistinct] projects, despite being still inadequate, undoubtedly show the credibility achieved by our organizaiton. It offers to the business world a potential alternative in the economic field to the apartheid regime. Despite the fact that we, as SADCC members, want firstly, in the current situation, to reduce economic dependence on racist South Africa, the existence of our subregional organization is not limited to that objective only, because it is geared toward the future, in the post-apartheid period, as an example of successful South-South cooperation. We are eagerly awaiting the arrival of the moment when we will warmly welcome a non-racist, free, and democratic South Africa into our organization. In fact, cooperation between our peoples is a historic need and is an example of how unity and economic efforts have been supplemented by administrative and political decisions designed to triumph over backwerdness, underdevelopment, and economic dependence.

Mr Chairman, comrades, although it has been only 6 years since the signing of the Lusaka Agreement, our organization's progress is due to a firm political will and the determination of our peoples and states, leading us to conclude that we are on the right path. We have overcome the administrative and technical and initial phase of the SADCC and we are already creating the planned, the sectorial, and the technical units coordinated by each one of our states.

Concrete plans for regional cooperation were already identified. We are already in the implementation phase, namely in the sectors of energy, transport and communications, agriculture, and food production. Several other projects are being studied, mainly in industry and mining. Vast programs of global coordination strategies of regional development are being formulated with our parties' support, which will allow us to draw up guidelines and projects in sectors where activity is still in its initial stages. We refer to food production and trade among members.

However, we have to consider that other steps must be taken, particularly to improve the organization and operation of technical and administrative units coordinating SADCC activities. We must provide them with material means and trained cadres. We must also dedicate special attention to the training of cadres in planning, analysis, elaboration, and implementation of projects through seminars and training courses. The implementation of these suggestions not only allows our structures to become operational but will also increase the capacity of our cadres. Funds granted to us will thus be partially returned to the countries of origin through salaries paid to foreign technical advisers and experts.

The practical nature of our program of action and our cooperation and determination in its implementation reveal the seriousness and firmness of our states within the framework of principles laid down by the Lusaka Agreement. The annual consultative conference held at the beginning of this year with our sponsors brought positive results because they opened new cooperative prospects between our states, on one hand, and between our organization and our sponsors, on the other hand. From some time up to now, certain cooperating circles in Western countries have some hopes in the relaunching and development of our economies based on the comparison of results achieved up to now.

This trend, this tendency [words indistinct] in particular the fall in oil prices. This transient phenomenon, in our opinion, will not prevent our countries from experiencing a period of relative economic stability. However, developing countries, particularly the African countries of our region, must diversify their economies because economic destabilization by the racist South African regime is permanent. In this context, the reorganization of economic policies in our countries, however necessary, is very difficult due to excessive instability of the main primary goods markets, to inflationary external debt, natural calamities, and other damaging factors which affect the current international economic order.

This austere scenario on our continent has already led our governments to think deeply, through our continental organization, about the urgent need to prevent the collapse of our economies through finding ways to end the crisis. This concern led, for the first time in the history of the United Nations, to a united and firm Africa which elaborated and presented in the UN General Assembly a coherent and practical document which identifies the causes of its crisis and defines the main guidelines of the economic policy to be followed, its cooperation, and the sector priorities to be adopted as well as practical measures within a national, regional, and continental framework. Hence, the UN program of action for the Africa's economic relaunching and developing in the 1986-90 period, whose implementation is estimated at $128 billion, is a challenge to the capacity and determination of the African peoples.

Unfortunately, in the context of the present international economic order the industrialized countries have been shown to be rather indifferent to problems we are experiencing, and this forces us to view, with a degree of skepticism, [words indistinct] the granting of credits and financing to those projects in our continent. For this reason we believe that the SADCC Executive Secretariat, in cooperation with the secretariats of the OAU and the Economic Commission for Africa, must seriously assess the program adopted by the UN General Assembly with a view to putting forward concrete measures for its implementation while bearing in mind specific conditions prevailing in southern African countries.

Mr Chairman, comrades, lately the harmful nature of the dependence of our economies on racist South Africa has been gaining momentum in view of the increase in aggressiveness and prepotence in its dealings with the countries in our region, even in the economic field. Proof of this is the recent boycott of Zambia and Zimbabwe and other measures which have pernicious repercussions on the economies of those countries and other members of the SADCC. It is therefore quite clear that in our subregion the economic situation, in addition to other organizational facts [words indistinct], is strongly linked to political problems in view of the war situation created by South Africa. This greatly limits the development of our peoples, forcing them to divert huge sums and many cadres to areas that guarantee the defense and security of our sovereignties and the territorial integrity of our countries which are continuously threatened by attacks from the regular South African Army and the puppet gangs which carry out complementary actions of destruction and subversion.

The systematic destruction of the infrastructure indispensable to the functioning of our economies by South Africa's racist Army is in the context of the strategy of survival of the apartheid regime which at all costs seeks to maintain the economic links of dependence created during colonialism. An example of this statement is the irregular operation of the Benguela railroad, which has been prevented from serving neighboring countries because of systematic acts of sabotage by UNITA puppet gangs which, in the pay of Pretoria, seek [words indistinct] to fulfill the despicable mission which has been assigned to them. SADCC members and even other Central and Eastern African countries have thus been deprived of an important economic factor of communication and transportation of products and goods, which would have certainly played a relevant role in the development of our economies.

Meanwhile, with regard to the port of Beira and the Cahora Bassa dam we may state that in view of these facts and taking into account the importance that such infrastructures represent to all of us, it would be convenient and fruitful if all SADCC countries would join hands with a view to seeking their normal operation. Undoubtedly, this would contribute to the reduction of our dependence and act as a speedy element in our economic growth.

It is not difficult to conclude that it is natural for our countries, which have suffered losses at the hands of apartheid which surpass various tens of billions of dollars, continuously strive for the speedy eradication of that regime since its existence is translated into grief, suffering, destruction, and great economic backwardness. Hence, and despite our sharing humanity's condemnation of apartheid, the reason for our (?impatience) [words indistinct] the desire of mankind for the immediate destruction of that despicable historic phenomenon.

Moreover, on the Namibian question the racist South African regime continues to stubbornly hinder with all possible means the implementation of Resolution 435/78 by devising pretexts and facts strange to the letter and spirit of that resolution. While the international community is making efforts aimed at justly solving the Namibian question, the Pretoria remgime has embarked on a number of delaying tactics with a view to deceiving international public opion, making it believe that South Africa is interested in solving the problem and that the People's Republic of Angola is responsible for the delay in Namibia attaining its independence.

The political developments in this region have led us to unfortunately conclude that the final and universally accepted solution of the Namibian question is increasingly dependent on the outcome of the social and political conflict taking place in South Africa itself. Accordingly, we can categorically state that stability and security in this part of our continent depend on the elimination of apartheid. With apartheid, peace is not possible and destruction will continue, thus jeopardizing economic development, progress, and the well-being of our peoples.

It was in this context and with the aim of contributing to the solution of the conflict in southern Africa that the Angolan Government sought, in the framework of the talks that it was holding with South Africa and the United States, to assure the creation of favorable conditions for the implementation of relevant UN resolutions on the independence of Namibia without; however, losing sight of the need to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity which are continuously threatened by the aggressions of the racist army and its allied forces. Although there is a deadlock in the negotiations process, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola remains open to serious and realistic talks, only conditioning their resumption on the (?adoption) by the United States of a true impartial stand and the cessation of interference in the domestic affairs of Angola. The absence of tangible results in the context of negotiations held so far reminds us, however, that the pure and simple manifestation of talks will never lead to any positive outcome, especially if it is not accompanied by a serious desire to solve problems through presentation of realistic and constructive proposals.

Mr Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, comrades, allow me to end by expressing our heartfelt satisfaction for your presence in the People's Republic of Angola and the belief that your useful cooperation will certainly contribute to the success of this important meeting. Many thanks. The struggle continues, and victory is certain! [applause]

Botswana's Masire Issues Report

MB221948 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1449 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 22, SAPA — The Southern African Development Coordination Congress (SADCC) chairman and president of Botswana, Dr Quett Masire, today appealed to the international community to assist member countries in the wake of sanctions against South Africa, ZIANA reports. Dr Masire, who was giving his annual report to the sixth summit of the SADCC, said the vulnerability of some member states should not be taken as an excuse for not imposing sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

The meeting is being attended by Major General Justinus Lekhanya of Lesotho, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zambian President, Kenneth Kaunda, President Samora Machel of Mozambique, President Sassou Nguesso of Congo, and the secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity, Mr Amadhu Oumarou.

Mr Nguesso, who is the chairman of the OAU, said the pan-African body and the rest of the international community praised the role being played by SADCC to detach itself from South Africa's economic stranglehold.

RSA 'Destabilization' Policy Viewed

MB230707 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The heads of state and government of the nine SADCC member countries have reached the conclusion that the difficult situation faced by southern African states is caused mainly by the Pretoria's regime policy of destabilisation.

SADCC ministers and experts who also met in Luanda this week came to the same conclusion, noting that continued threats of aggression led the countries of the region to increase their defense spending, thus reducing their resources for steady economic development. This resulted in low production and an increase in the number of refugees. In their speeches, all the heads of state blamed South Africa for the nine states' economic shortcomings, although they admitted that there were other factors involved. [passage omitted]

Summit Ends With Leader Speeches

MB221952 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The 6th summit of the SADCC heads of state and government ended at mid-afternoon with speeches by the Lesotho prime minister, the Zambian head of state, and the Botswana president, currently SADCC chairman. Their speeches, which were broadcast live by this station, mentioned the firm determination of those leaders to continue seeking solutions to economic dependence on the apartheid regime. This issue was dealt with in depth by Dr Quett Masire, the SADCC chairman. [passage omitted]

Heads of State Begin Departing

MB222009 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Our colleague, Pedro Correia, has returned from the 4 February International Airport

[Correia] Good evening. The heads of state and government who attended the SADCC summit have started leaving. The presidents of Botswana, Zambia, Mozambique, and of the People's Republic of Congo have left already as well as Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's prime minister. This morning, Julius Nyerere, chairman of the Tanzanian Party Chama Cha Mapinduzi, also left after receiving in Futungo de Belas last night the Sir Seretse Khama Medal from SADCC. Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, was at the 4 February International Airport to see off the heads of state and government who attended the SADCC summit. Members of the Political Bureau, of the MPLA Central Committee, and of the Angolan Government were also at the airport. Tomorrow, the president of the United Republic of Tanzania, Ali Hassan Mwinyi, and the Lesotho prime minister, Justinus Lekhanaya, will leave Luanda for their countries.

LIBYA

Syria's Al-Asad Arrives, Meets With Al-Qadhdhafi

LD242037 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 2015 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad held a working session this evening. It was attended by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud on the Libyan side, and by brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the Syrian vice president on the Syrian side.

The president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Hafiz al-Asad, arrived in the Great Jamahiriyah this evening. He was accorded a popular and official welcome and the brother leader of the revolution was at the forefront of those who welcomed the Syrian president and the delegation accompanying him. Also taking part in the welcome were Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, secretaries of people's congresses and committees, and large masses of citizens. When President Hafiz al-Asad came down from the plane, he was embraced by the brother leader of the revolution. The Jamahiriyah and Syrian national anthems were played. The Syrian president is accompanied on this visit by brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the vice president; brother Rashid Akhtirini, member of the regional command of the Ba'th Party; Dawud Ni'mih, member of the Central Leadership of the National Progressive Front; and 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs.

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad made a statement to pressmen on his arrival, in which he said: [read by announcer] I am pleased to be in the land of the Jamahiriyah that is steadfast in confronting imperialist schemes which are not only directed against Libya but against the Arab nation as well. It is well known that we meet on and exchange views from time to time and there are continual and uninterrupted contacts exist. We think that these direct contacts with brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi contribute to bolstering joint action between us in a way that would make them more effective in confronting imperialism. On the occasion of my presence in Libya I would like to address a greeting of love to our Libyan Arab people and affirm to them that Syrian masses are standing with all their strength and unhesitantly in the same trench and same position. Any harm inflicted on Libya is inflicted on Syria, and any attack on Libya is an attack on Syria and the Arab nation. Syria will shoulder its responsibilities in confronting any attack on Libya in the same way as it would if the attack was on Syria.

He said we view the steadfastness manifested by the fraternal Libyan people with appreciation and we stress our great appreciation and respect for this stand. Syria will remain in this position with Libya, as it always has, and will confront with it anything that would harm either of the two countries or any Arab country. He added: We consider the Libyan masses' position as a pan-Arabist Arab position and indeed epitomizes the defense of the Arab cause. Therefore, this position is receiving the appreciation of the Arab masses.

Meets Al-Qadhdhafi Again 25 Aug

JN251129 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Banghazi —President Hafiz al-Asad and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi resumed talks at the president's place of residence in Banghazi at 1200 today. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice president; Comrade Rashid Akhtarini, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command member; Daniel Ni'mah, Progressive National Front Central Command member; 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the 1 September Revolution Command in Libya.

At 1230 today, the president and Col al-Qadhdhafi held a meeting in the presence of Khaddam and Jallud to continue discussing topics on the agenda of previous meetings.

KUNA Reports Talks With Tunisia in Switzerland

LD241056 Kuwait KUNA in English
1006 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, 24 Aug (KUNA) — Kuwait *Al-Watan* today said that official unannounced negotiations have commenced in Switzerland since last Tuesday between the Tunisian and Libyan Governments in order to ease tension in the relations between the two North African Arab countries.

The newspaper attributed to Tunisian sources, in a news item from Tunisia, that these negotiations concentrate on the means to resume economic relations, especially trade exchanges, between the two countries, and the basis for compensating Tunisian industrialists who exported their products to Libya and have not received their money because of the political situation between the two countries.

Al-Watan attributed to Tunisian economic sources that Tunisia, because of the situation, has lost at least 150 million Tunisian dinars, that is, about $112 million.

Al-Watan said that the two sides have nearly reached a final agreement on restoring the assets of Tunisian Airlines, which were frozen when air traffic between the two countries was suspended.

It added that the land routes between Tripoli and the Tunisian south have been reopened since the second week of August, which is considered as an additional indicator toward reconciliation. *Al-Watan* attributed to well-informced sources that Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi has played an important role in this reconciliation.

Tripoli Cites AL-WATAN

LD241453 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Citing official Tunisian sources, the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Watan* reports today that there is a steady improvement in Tunisian-Libyan political and economic relations. The sources say that Tunisia has lost as a result of the policy pursued by dismissed Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali toward the Great Jamahiriyah. The sources say that the roads between the two countries have been reopened and that economic cooperation is being studied as a matter of priority.

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets Dissident Palestinian Officials

LD231312 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] The brother commander of the revolution has received brothers Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muraghal] and Khalid al-'Amlah, Palestine National Salvation Front members. The brother commander of the revolution and supreme commander of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces has inspected the operations room in the central region. He was accompanied by the brothers Abu Musa and Khalid al-'Amlah during his tour.

Ghanaian Official Arrives for Visit in Tripoli

LD241516 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
0700 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Aug (JANA) — Paul Victor Obeng, member of the Ghanaian Provisional National Defense Council, arrived last evening in Tripoli on a several-day visit to the Great Jamahiriyah. He was received at the airport by Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, the Ghanaian ambassador, and the staff of the Ghanaian Embassy to the Great Jamahiriyah.

Attends Military School Graduation

LD241525 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Excerpts] As part of the popular celebration of the 17th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution and on the eve of the people's armed uprising, the fifth group of cadets at the Air Defense Technical School graduated today. The graduation ceremony was held at the Air Defense Technical School in Tripoli and was attended by Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi; Paul Victor Obeng, member of Ghana's Provisional National Defense Council and coordinating secretary; and the delegation accompany him. Armed Forces officers and cadets' parents also attended. [passage omitted]

Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi distributed certificates to distinguished students. Paul Victor Obeng, member of Ghana's Provisional National Defense Council; Armed forces officers; parents of graduate cadets; and members of the teaching staff at the air Defense Technical School took part in awarding certificates. A graduate cadet took the oath that was repeated by other cadets. The graduates then chanted revolutionary slogans that underlined their commitment to the objectives and principles of the Great 1 September Revolution and their constant readiness to confront and crush all those who may think of transgressing on the Green Thought, the thought of complete emancipation from slavery and exploitation.

Meets People's Committee Official

LD241528 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] The secretary of the General People's Committee today met with Paul Victor Obeng, member of Ghana's Provisional National Defense Council. They reviewed bilateral relations and ways of strengthening and developing them to realize the common interests of the two friendly peoples in various fields. They also reviewed issues of importance to Africa and joint cooperation.

Turkish Minister Ends Visit, Departs 23 Aug

LD232117 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1405 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Aug (JANA) — Brother Cahit Aral, Turkish minister of industry and commerce, left Tripoli this afternoon after a 4-day visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

JANA Editors Comment on U.S. Policy Around World

U.S. Naval Force for Gulf Region

LD231543 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] The Washington correspondent of the Egyptian Government newspaper *Al-Ahram* reported that John Adam, commander of the U.S. fleet in the Mediterranean, has said that the situation in the Arab Gulf will be dangerous unless a naval task force for the Gulf is set up and stationed there.

The JANA Arab affairs editor commented on this by saying: Once again the militarists of the administration of the rabid dog and agent of Mosad, Reagan, have no objection to making such terrorist statements to show the U.S. dirty appropriation of the land and waters of the Arab Gulf. Once again the administration of the rabid dog does not conceal its hatred for, and hostility to, and its persistent action to fight the revolutionary forces in the region, including the Islamic Republic of Iran. The U.S. terrorist military presence in the Arab Gulf is an open and insolent threat to the Arab nation's dignity and its right to a free and decent life on its land and under its sun. Such statements by the cowardly U.S. militarists represents a dirty and low appropriation of the Arab Gulf. The JANA Arab affairs editor called for a confrontation of the U.S. actions and the madness of might which has hit the killer of children, Reagan, to spare mankind from a destructive nuclear war.

U.S. Ships in Japan Amid Protest

LD241515 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] U.S. warships arrived in Japan today despite the Japanese peoples' angry demonstrations. Boats carrying angry Japanese people expressing their rejection of the ill-fated visit besieged the U.S. warships in southern Japan.

Commenting on the provocative visit, JANA's international affairs editor writes: The rabid dog and agent of the Zionist Mosad, Reagan, wants to terrorize the Japanese people by a show of force opposite the Japanese shores. The heroic Japanese people who took to the streets today to express their rejection of U.S. hegemony know fully well that Reagan's mental affliction will make him willing to repeat the Hiroshima and Nagasaki tragedies.

JANA's international affairs editor says the mentality of the rabid dog and agent of the Zionist Mosad, Reagan, is no different from the Rambo mentality that has ruled the U.S. black house. He says that the world is now seeing a new kind of Hitler, characterized by sadism and madness. He says that the rabid dog Reagan is laying siege to the Japanese people merely because they have aborted the Tokyo summit and responded to the brother leader's appeal in which he warned them of the grave consequences of the arrogant U.S. policy that is hostile to the Japanese people.

JANA's international affairs editor adds: The flexing of muscles and the renewed threat by the rabid dog Reagan to resort to the big stick policy today confirms all the facts proving that this dog has lost all logic and has become mad and a bloodsucker and a Dracula of peoples. Therefore, he will not hesitate to commit aggression using nuclear bombs and missiles against the Japanese people.

JANA's international affairs editor warns world public opinion of the seriousness of the actions committed by the rabid dog, Reagan, against the Japanese people and says it is an attempt to muzzle people by force.

U.S. Rejection of USSR Moratorium

LD222225 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1910 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Washington, 22 Aug (JANA) — The U.S. White House has rejected a Soviet invitation to convene a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting to discuss nuclear arms limitation. JANA's international affairs editor commented on this intransigent stance. He said: "The arrogance and power mania which has beset the decisionmakers in the United States has made them waste all the humanitarian opportunities presented by the Soviet Union aimed at sparing the human race a nuclear hell."

The international affairs editor stressed that the foolish rejection by the United States is a link in the chain of the dangerous strategic plan prepared by the administration of the child-murderer, Reagan, for hitting Moscow. He said that the U.S. rejection has proved that the stupid policies of the child-murderer, Reagan, and his feverish pursuit of controlling all the continents of the world will definitely lead to a destructive nuclear war.

JANA's international affairs editor stressed that the administration of the child-murderer Reagan is playing with fire against Moscow, and arranging a military action against it will push the human race toward a destructive nuclear hell.

TANJUG: Jabir, Kharrubi Reduced to Colonels

LD241701 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1606 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, Aug 24 (TANJUG) — The Libyan Armed Forces chief commander, Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, has lost one star on his epaulette and is now only colonel. Recently, another officer in the top Libyan military and political leadership, Brigadier Mustafa Kharrubi, also had his rank reduced to that of colonel. Jabir and Kharrubi were the only members of the Libyan leadership with ranks above that of colonel which is held by the leader of the revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The fact that Jabir and Kharrubi were each divested of one star means that they were "equalized" with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, not degraded militarily or politically. They both kept their posts in the army — Colonel Jabir as armed forces chief commander and Colonel Kharrubi as chief army inspector.

There are as yet no other reliable information on the announced "withering away" of ranks on other levels in the Libyan army, which has a rather large proportion of colonels compared to other ranks.

Former Prime Minister's 'Corrupt Den' 'Destroyed'

NC250804 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Pursuant to the revolutionary congresses' decisions to liquidate the enemies of the Great September Revolution and to deprive them of all their political and economic weapons, the revolutionary committees in the Basic People's Congress in Al-Hayy al-Jami'i in Tripoli have destroyed, amid a tumultuous revolutionary demonstration, one of the dens of the traitor and stray dog 'Abd al-Hamid al-Mabkush [pejorative name for 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush, former prime minister of Libya]. He has sold out his homeland, his honor, and his conscience to the Great Satan and has become a pliant toy and tool that moves within the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary triangle of international terrorism.

The revolutionary committees issued a statement which said: In the name of the will of freemen everywhere, the will that is impeded only by [word indistinct], we stand today defiant and determined for a confrontation because God has given us the right to fight those who deny his grace and justice. We are capable of attacking the subservient, backward-thinking traitors and their remnants inside and outside the country, and of severing any ties with them and their corrupt dens. In this way, they can have no hope of returning and re-exercising injustice and oppression against this great people which has decided on eternal freedom and has undertaken the task of instigating all the peoples to popular revolution.

The statement stressed that the revolutionary committees will pursue the rabid dogs, remnants of imperialism and Zionism, whose mouths have become rotten from too much barking and whose bodies have grown weak. It added: Let those who are hatching the most evil plots against our Great Jamahiriyah, the glory of our immortal revolution, and the honor of our noble nation; let those who cast doubts, the weak, and the renegades know that we are determined to physically crush and liquidate them.

The statement said: On this day, the masses of the Basic People's Congress in Al-Hayy al-Jami'i acted together to destroy the corrupt den of this sinful person who has sold his conscience to the Great Satan. The masses will pursue him no matter where he is, as they will pursue any person with evil designs.

Niger President Congratulates Al-Qadhdhafi on Feast

LD221139 Tripoli JANA in English
1033 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijja 17, Shahr Hannibal 22, Jamahiriyah News Agency — The leader of the revolution has received congratulations on the blessed feast of immolation from Mr. Seyni Kountche, president of Niger. It reads:

"[quotation marks as received] At the time the Muslim world in its entirety is celebrating the blessed feast of immolation, I am pleased to send you on behalf of the people of Niger and the Supreme Military Council and its government and myself, our heartfelt congratulations.

We should in these happy circumstances entreat Allah, most eminent, to support our efforts to achieve peace and unity as well as immediate solidarity so as to realize the progress and prosperity of our peoples.

I am still confident that through wise coordinated action we will be able to surmount obstacles and defiances faced by our nation in an ever-changing world.

While expressing my best wishes for yourself to enjoy health and be in happiness, I hope that the Muslim world will be prosperous.

Please, accept my brotherly regards.

Brotherly yours,
Seyni Kountche
President of the Republic of Niger.

MOROCCO

Information Ministry Denies Post-Ifrane Peres Contact

LD221143 Rabat MAP in French
1000 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Rabat, 22 Aug (MAP) — The Moroccan Ministry of Information wishes to point out, on the subject of statements made by the Israeli prime minister and reported by foreign news agencies on Wednesday, 20 August, that:

First, there has been no contact between the two countries since the Ifrane meeting of 22-23 July between King Hassan II and Mr Shim'on Peres; and
Second, no cooperation of any kind whatsoever has been launched between the two countries.

SUDAN

Natural Gas Barter Deal Reached With Soviets

EA192225 Dakar PANA in English
0846 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Aug (MENA/PANA) — Sudan and the Soviet Union are to conclude a barter deal in which Sudan is to import natural gas from the Soviet Union, minister of commerce and supply Yusuf Abu Harirah said yesterday. Sudanese commodities would be exported to the Soviet Union in return for at least half a million Soviet natural gas cylinders, the minister elaborated.

An agreement to this effect was reached during the recent Moscow visit by Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi. Abu Harirah further pointed out that a meeting between the two sides would be held to expand the volume of trade between the two countries and introduce new items to the trade protocol between them.

Government To Purge Departments 'Very Soon'

JN231100 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1034 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Aug (SUNA) — A government source has told the independent newspaper *Al-Siyasah*, published today, that the government will very soon embark on a methodical purge of the state's departments represented by ministeries, general organizations, and institutions. The government source described the situation in these departments as regrettable. He added all of them are suffering from a large-scale administrative corruption which obstructs performance. The source pledged the campaign will not be subject to personal whims or revenge but will be based on national bases which will reinvigorate these departments destroyed by corruption during the May reign.

Al-Mahdi, Officials Discuss Relief for South

JN231855 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1730 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Aug (SUNA) — An agreement has been reached on a number of measures to secure the transportation of supply and relief materials to the southern part of the country this week. This took place during Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's meeting here today with the general commissioner of relief and reconstruction and the directors of river transportation, civil aviation, and railways in the presence of the representatives of the Armed Forces and the police. The meeting reviewed issues related to securing land, air, and river transportation to southern Sudan; the difficulties hampering transportation and communications; and the best way to overcome such difficulties.

Adviser Farah on South, Mediation

JN241432 Doha QNA in Arabic
1325 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 24 Aug (QNA) — 'Abd al-Rahman Farah, the Sudanese prime minister's adviser, has said that several countries are participating in a scheme aimed at Sudan's Arabism and Islamic identity. He said the Sudanese Government realizes the dimensions of this game and is working to foil it.

At a news conference held in Abu Dhabi today, 'Abd al-Rahman Farah, currently visiting the UAE, called on the Arab countries to help Sudan confront this scheme and solve its numerous problems. He said the Sudanese Government will endeavor to complete a dialogue with the rebels in the south led by John Garang — although they downed a Sudanese civilian plane recently — to find a peaceful solution to the southern problem. He warned that following this incident Sudan will not remain silent on the situation of the rebels who are receiving aid from Ethiopia.

'Abd al-Rahman Farah, member of the Constituent Assembly and the Political Bureau of the Al-Ummah Party, said that Sudan is now mediating between Libya and Chad and also between Libya and Egypt. He said this mediation has led to the withdrawal of Libyan forces from western Sudan and to not attacking Chad from the Sudanese border. He expressed hope that the mediation between Cairo and Tripoli will lead to good results on the road to Arab harmony.

The Sudanese official also said that Iran informed Sudan through the Iranian foreign minister, who recently visited Khartoum, that it is prepared to accept Sudan's mediation to end the Iraq-Iran war. He added that the Sudanese oil minister, currently visiting Tehran, is now working to prepare the ground for Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's future moves to end the war. The Sudanese official noted that Sudan will exert its efforts to unite the Palestinian factions.

During his news conference, Farah praised Sudanese-Egyptian relations and said that his country is working to deport former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri from Cairo now that his plots against the present Sudanese regime have been proven, adding that his country has presented the Egyptian Government with evidence proving Numayri's plots, and that Sudan believes it is in its interest to expel Numayri from Egypt if it is not possible to hand him over to Sudan.

Farah noted that his current visit to the UAE is aimed at extending an invitation to UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Salman Al Nuhayyan to visit Sudan and explaining Khartoum's views on Arab issues. Yesterday, Farah handed a letter from Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to Shaykh Zayid dealing with the situation in Sudan and the Arab world as well as bilateral relations.

Finance Minister Views Development Budget

JN221049 Khartoum SUNA in English
1013 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 22 (SUNA) — Estimation of the development budget for the current fiscal year amounted to LS. 1.4 milliard compared with LS. 900 million for the past fiscal year, Finance Minister Dr. Bashir 'Umar said.

He noted that the government would give top priority in the budget to implement the recommendations of the national economic conference with regards to the realization of a balanced development policy among the regions and boosting the less-developed areas.

'Umar said allocations of the agricultural sector in the budget amounts to LS. 346.3 million and industrial sector allocations reach L.S. 122 millions then the allocations of energy and water sectors estimated at L.S. 285 millions.

Asked on the possibility of covering deficit of about L.S. 800 million in the general budget, he said that reduction in the deficit in the budget means lessening of expenditure on development projects locally but, he added, it externally reflects the keenness of the government in controlling the expenditure. On the other hand, Dr. 'Umar added that the taxes act would be shortly issued to following rights formulation by the attorney general chamber and the taxes department.

Meanwhile, Dr. 'Umar has recently received a report prepared by an IMF exert on setting up of an administration of finance and economic cooperation at the ministry.

He specified the administration [words indistinct] Foreign debts and coordination will the donor countries and determining priorities of repayment. Dr. 'Umar, indicated that Sudan's foreign debts are estimated at 10.3 milliard dollars.

Communist Party Official Criticizes SPLA Plane Attack

JN241611 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1456 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 24 Aug (SUNA) — Muhammad Mahjub 'Uthman, representative of the Sudanese Communist Party [SCP] in the current talks between the national alliance on the one hand and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA] on the other, has stated that the downing of the passenger plane by the SPLA over Malakal early last week has undermined the dialogue efforts. In a statement today to the newspaper *Al-Maydan*, mouthpiece of the SCP, 'Uthman said that the SCP believes the John Garang-led SPLM, which is expected to take the initiative to resume dialogue, has lost its credibility as a result of the incident.

In another development, *Al-Maydan* says that if the SPLA downed the plane, as it claims, it will be condemned, and if it did not down the plane it will also be condemned for alleging it downed it, adding that the SPLA should realize this fact if it wants to take steps toward resuming a dialogue.[passage omitted]

Suspension of Flights South To Worsen Famine

JN221115 Khartoum SUNA in English
1016 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, Aug 22 (SUNA) — More than two million citizens are suffering from famine in southern Sudan a source at the relief commission told the daily *Al-Siyasah*. Twenty-two thousand metric tons of food stuffs are needed to feed famine victims in the Equatoria administrative area whereas only 352 metric tons were transported to the area, *Al-Siyasah* wrote today quoting the relief source. He added that the suspension of airflights to the south would aggravate the famine situation in the south. He further pointed out that the Armed Forces had announced their full commitment to transport the relief supplies to the south. Cabinet gives top priority to the south as regards the food situation, the source explained to the paper. [passage omitted]

Sudan Airways Workers Resume Work 24 Aug

JN241748 Khartoum SUNA in English
1720 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 24 (SUNA) — Sudan Airways employees who were suspended from work, last week, by a cabinet affairs ministers decision have resumed work today an official source in Sudan Airways here announced. Sudan Airways has set up an urgent plan to lift back home Sudanese pilgrims massed in Jeddah — Saudi Arabia — the same sourced said. Meanwhile 27,000 Sudanese pilgrims are facing critical situations due to the run off of their financial resources and deterioration in their health conditions, reports from Jeddah communicated.

Equatoria Sets Deportation of British National

JN221443 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1415 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Juba/Sudan, 22 Aug (SUNA) — The Equatoria region's government has decided to deport a Briton after becoming suspicious of his moves. A responsible security source in the region stated here today that the 55-year-old Briton, Michael Derrick Farnes, will be deported at the first appropriate opportunity. The source added that the Briton entered the country to Kaia through Ugandan territory last June. He was questioned by the security organs at the end of July after his suspicious move were monitored.

SPLM Defectors Cite Ethiopian Support for Movement

JN221053 Khartoum SUNA in English
1040 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 22 (SUNA) — Two lieutenants who have defected the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) Thursday emphasized that the movement was fully supported by Ethiopia and that they were being militarily trained inside the Ethiopian territories. Speaking to reporters, to whom they were introduced by Premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi following his yesterday's press conference, Lieutenants Bulbul Raw and Tom Fawlino cited the causes of their defection as overthrowing of the May regime, holding of the elections and the formation of a democratic government. They indicated that the defection from Garang's movement has been (normal trend.)

SPLA Radio: No Clash With Army at Plane Crash Site

EA221529 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] A Radio SPLA correspondent accompanying SPLA forces of Fashoda has now confirmed that no clash occured between the SPLA and Khartoum forces on the site where the Fokker plane brought down by the SPLA last Saturday fell. According to the correspondent, none of Khartoum soldiers appeared on the crash site in Waw al-Shuluk, about 10 miles away from Malakal.

The correspondent says that the claim by Khartoum that its forces had clashed with the SPLA on the site and that the SPLA had stripped the dead persons of their belongings was pure fiction. The remains of the victims were buried by SPLA forces of Fashoda who rushed to the scene immediately after the ill-fated Fokker plane burst into a ball of flame and hurled to the ground after being hit by an SPLA missile fired by Sergeant Simon Oschkan Amune. It is to be recalled that the official SPLM-/SPLA spokesman has attributed the plane disaster to what he described as Sadiq's attitude of not taking the SPLM/SPLA seriously.

SPLM Official To Negotiate Reopening Kenya Office

JN231036 Khartoum SUNA in English
1015 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, Aug. 23 (SUNA) — A former foreign minister during the defunct regime reign of dictator Numayri who joined Sudan People's Liberation Movement SPLM of John Garang, has arrived in Nairobi, Kenya in a bid to negotiate with Kenyan officials on reopening of SPLM office in Kenya, the independent daily *Al-Siyasah* wrote today. SPLM office in Kenya was closed down recently following contacts made by Premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi who convinced the Kenyan Government to close down SPLM office and to halt assistance to it. The famous north-origin politician Dr Mansur Khalid joined the SPLM since the early days of its foundation in 1983. He is now one of the prominent figures in the SPLM.

SPLA Claims 'Complete' Control of Kodok

EA221543 (Clandestine) Radio of The Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Latest reports from Kodok [some 340 miles north of Juba] in Upper Nile say that SPLA forces of Fashoda Battalion under the command of Captain Oyai Deng Ajak are in complete control of Kodok town except for the enemy garrison about 2 miles away.

The army, police, and prison personnel who have been confined to their trenches at the army garrision area since Fashoda occupied Kokok, are now running out of food and other essential supplies. Two enemy soldiers, one of whom has been identified as Ahmad Kheir, were recently shot dead when they ventured out of the trenches on a reconnaissance mission. The official SPLM/SPLA spokesman has again reminded the besieged enemy troops at Kodok that they still have the option of withdrawing to any destination of their choice without any hindrance by the SPLA should they so wish.

SPLA Landmine Kills 45 Government Troops 17 Aug

EA231549 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Excerpt] An SPLA land mine has blown up an enemy Magirus vehicle between (Wadapona) and Busharah villages in Renk area. The incident,which occurred on 17 August 1986, left 45 enemy soldiers dead, among whom was a first lieutenant who was in command of the force. Radio SPLA correspondent accompanying SPLA forces of Mazlum Battalion under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Deng Along says that the enemy's mission was to attack positions of Mazlum Battalion.

In another development, 27 enemy soldiers were killed and more than 65 others wounded when Mazlum Battalion repulsed an attack against it by the recombined enemy forces at Busharah. A G-3 rifle was also captured from enemy in the course of the operation which was conducted by the following SPLA personnel. [passage omitted]

SPLA Landmine Kills Entire Government Platoon 19 Aug

EA231538 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Excerpt] An entire enemy platoon was killed on 19 August 1986 when a lorry in which they were travelling hit a landmine. The lorry, which had the registration plate number 851430, was carrying the platoon to (Murialbaye) for reinforcement of the enemy force there. Our correspondent in Wau says that the blast was so powerful that only fragments of a single G 3 rifle with the number 433993 could be found in the wreckage of the Magirus. [passage omitted]

TUNISIA

Ex-Premier Mzali Prevented From Leaving Country

NC221732 Paris AFP in English
1716 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Tunis, Aug 22 (AFP) — Mohamed Mzali, removed as prime minister last month by President Habib Bourguiba, has been prevented from leaving the country on a flight for Switzerland, according to the weekly *Les Annonces*. The weekly said authorities at Tunis-Carthage airport told the former prime minister of the order as he was checking in for a Geneva-bound Swissair flight last Tuesday.

Other reports said a number of Mr. Mzali's former colleagues had been subject to similar restrictions. Officials, however, were unable to confirm the reports. Mr. Mzali was dismissed from his twin posts of prime minister and secretary general of the ruling Destourian Socialist Party (PSD) on July 8 and has not been seen in public since. His removal followed a series of moves to oust his closest colleagues in positions of authority both in national and regional administration.

Though Mr. Mzali remains a member of parliament, he failed to attend the emergency session held last Tuesday, highlighted by the austerity package presented by his successor as prime minister, Rachid Sfar.

The former prime minister's son, Mokhtar Mzali, was reported last month by the newspaper *La Presse* to have been arrested on charges of mismanagement during his tenure at the head of the state-owned dairy concern. There has been no official confirmation of the report.

ETHIOPIA

Foreign Ministry Views Upcoming Talks With Somalia

EA221934 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] It was disclosed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the second meeting of the Ethiopia-Somalia Provisional Joint Ministerial Committee which was formed to solve the long-standing conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia by creating favorable conditions for a guaranteed and lasting peace and for good-neighborliness to prevail will be held in Mogadishu 23-26 August 1986.

The ministry said it should be recalled that this provisional joint ministerial committee held its first round of meetings in Addis Ababa 6-8 May 1986 and studied in detail the points put forward by both sides for the draft agenda for future negotiations between the two countries. It was agreed to hold the second round of meetings in Mogadishu. In view of this, a high ranking Ethiopian delegation will leave for Mogadishu tomorrow to attend the second round of meetings.

Today, in its statement on the meeting, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said Ethiopia strongly desires a lasting and guaranteed peace and that its support and regard for international law is very great.

It said Ethiopia has been making unreserved efforts and a particularly important contribution toward good-neighborliness with countries on its borders by noninterference in internal affairs and respect for sovereignty. It wishes to develop cooperation for the common good and will continue to pursue these objectives.

In line with the foreign policy formulated by the WPE and the revolutionary government, revolutionary Ethiopia has been making unreserved efforts for peace, friendship, and cooperation to prevail in our region because they are decisive for the realization of the common development and progress of the people. Ethiopia has also taken the first constructive steps toward the start of peace talks between Ethiopia and Somalia.

In its statement, the ministry said that in order for the joint effort to succeed and to find a lasting solution to basic problems which were the cause of the long standing tense relations and bitter wars between Ethiopia and Somalia, to completely remove misunderstanding, mistrust, and hatred between the governments and peoples of the two countries and for understanding, trust, friendship, and cooperation to prevail again, Ethiopia will do everything possible at the Mogadishu meeting.

In addition, the ministry expressed firm confidence that since Somalia is also a member of the United Nations and the OAU, it will respect basic international guidelines and accept the international border between the two countries which has existed and which is recognized by the international community without reservations, and will make a contribution toward the common progress of the two brotherly countries and regional peace and stability. The ministry adds that this is not the desire and concern of Ethiopia and Somalia alone, but of the international community and the whole of Africa.

It should be recalled that the provisional joint ministerial committee of the two countries was formed following the talks and agreements reached in Djibouti between Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, chairman of the PMAC and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and the leader of Somalia, President Siad Barre.

Goshu Wolde Departs for Somalia

EA231226 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1000 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] A delegation headed by Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and foreign minister (?left for) Mogadishu today to participate in the second meeting of the Ethiopia-Somalia ad hoc ministerial joint committee established to faciliate conditions under which the long-standing misunderstanding between the two countries can be solved to create long-lasting reliable peace and good-neighborliness.

In a statement at Bole International Airport, Comrade Goshu said that the ad hoc committee is responsible for studying the (?differences) between the two countries and forwarding suggestions to the two countries' leaders on possible solutions. Comrade Goshu noted that Ethiopia has repeatedly declared its desire for a reliable, lasting peace to prevail in the region and its unwavering stand on this issue, adding that it has made great efforts for the establishment of this (?ad hoc) committee.

Revolutionary Ethiopia has made and will continue to make unlimited efforts for the implementation of the foreign policy objectives and goals formulated by the WPE Central Committee and the revolutionary government and for peace in our region, which is (?decisive) for the (?realization) of the common progress and prosperity of the people's.

The ad hoc committee was (?established) in line with the talks Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, had with President Siad Barre last January and in line with the agreements reached.

National Security Minister Returns From PDRY

EA231917 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] The delegation led by Comrade Tesfaye Wolde Selasie, alternate member of the WPE Central Committee Politburo and minister of public and national security, returned to Addis Ababa today after their working visit to the PDRY. During its 5-day stay in Aden the delegation, which included WPE Central Committee member and Secretary Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, exchanged ideas with the country's high-ranking officials and visited various development areas.

Comrade Tesfaye said the talks between the delegation and high-ranking officials were held in a comradely and brotherly spirit and in general the mission of the delegation was a success. The delegation led by Comrade Tesfaye was met at Bole International Airport by Comrade Kasa Gebre, alternate member of the WPE Central Committee Politburo and minister of construction.

KENYA

Ugandans in Eldoret Said 'Rounded Up' by Police

EA221645 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
22 Aug 86 p29

[*Nation* correspondent's report: "Ugandans Rounded Up in Murder Hunt"]

[Excerpts] More than 300 Ugandans living in Eldoret have been rounded up in a massive police crack-down on criminal suspects, the Uasin Gishu District commissioner [DC], Mr Ishmail Chelanga, has said.

The arrest follows last week's murder of a Kenya Army officer, who was shot donw by unknown gangsters at Maili NNE [expansion unknown] trading centre. [passage omitted]

The DC told the *Nation* that out of the 300 arrested aliens, 18 had been repatriated in Uganda. He did not say what measures would be taken against the rest. [passage omitted]

SOMALIA

Ethiopian Delegation Arrives for 2d Joint Meeting

EA231638 Mogadishu International Service in Oromo
1500 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] A delegation led by Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde arrived at Mogadishu airport today to attend a meeting to be held in the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR]. The delegation led by Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde is in the SDR to attend the two countries' joint committee's second meeting officially opening in Mogadishu tomorrow to discuss the bilateral dispute. The delegation was met at Mogadishu international airport by SDR Foreign Minister Challe Abdurahman Jama Barre and high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry. It will be recalled that this joint committee, which held its first meeting in Addis Ababa, was formed after SDR leader Challe Mohamed Siad Barre and Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam met in Djibouti last January and agreed to form a committee to study the dispute between the two countries.

Rebel Radio Says Barre Lost 'Cognitive Functions'

EA222014 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali
to Somalia 1700 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Reports from informed sources in Mogadishu concerning the health of dictator Siad Barre confirm that he lost his cognitive functions after being injured in a car accident near Mogadishu on 23 May. Reports say that Siad Barre has lost his powers of recognition and memory, and that when he speaks he is only capable of echoing whatever is said to him. For example, if someone says to him: Challe President; he repeats: challe president.

The reports add that his clan, who are in power using his name, show his picture on television, but he does not utter a word. They also escort him around government departments for propaganda purposes to satisfy the media. Reports say that his clan are mostly to blame for this. For example, once they took him to Juba Hotel, which he could not recognize. He even asked one of the workers there for a cigarette. He is only conscious for minutes after getting a daily injection, after which he lapses into unconsciousness.

Reports add that the power in Mogadishu lies in the hands of the foreign minister and brother of Siad Barre, Abdurahman Jama Barre, and the son of dictator Siad Barre, Abdalqadir Haji Masale. Their plan is to seize power at any moment. They have removed practical authority from and alienated the defense minister and first vice president, Mohamed Ali Samantar; Second Vice President Hussein Kulmie Afrah; and Ahmed Suleiman Dafle [Abdallah] and Ahmed Mohamed Farrah, all members of the regime's political committee.

UGANDA

Museveni Warns Against Attacks From Southern Sudan

EA232024 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has given the assurance that Uganda is ready to defeat any provocation launched against it. The president, who was talking to diplomats and pressmen at the International Conference Center this evening, said that several attacks originating from southern Sudan by defeated elements of the UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army– have been launched against NRA [National Resistance Army] units in Kitgum and Gulu Districts.

He said in spite of his talks with the Sudanese premier in Addis Ababa and the Sudanese ambassador in Uganda, the Sudanese Government had not taken any steps to [word indistinct], the latest attack on Thursday by 3,000 attackers was aided by the Sudanese authorities to cross into Uganda. The president revealed that these attackers crossed 4 miles into Uganda and were crushed by the NRA soldiers, at Bibia, who killed at least 50 of them. He revealed that reports indicated that Sudanese Armed Forces isolated by the SPLA from the north had a naive plan of using northern Uganda as a rear supply base to relieve their besieged units.

Wondering for how long these attackers would continue, the president said he was aware of foreign interests conspiring not to allow Uganda to stabilize in order to fulfill their illegitimate objectives. He cautioned these foreigners who wish to (?give) [word indistinct] disorganization in African society that their intentions are already known. I appeal to my brothers in Sudan to control their side of the border, he said, observing that Uganda has left problems down to Sudan.

The president emphasized that Uganda does not want to interfere in the affairs of any country, because we believe any genuine change must come from the efforts of the indigenous people themselves. He expressed the hope that all friendly countries will bring pressure on the Sudanese Government to fulfill its obligations.

The president said Uganda will continue to wipe out the attackers who enter the country, disclosing that over 100 had so far been killed, wounded, or captured. He also revealed that a front was being formed by Amin, Basilio Okello, Isaac Lumago, and Toko and Obote, whose intention is to stop refugees from coming back to resettle as this would leave them without a constituency.

President Yoweri Museveni affirmed that the Army was fully capable of containing the situation, but the problem was the disruption of production activities in the area. He revealed that there is a scheme under way to resettle ex-soldiers many of whom had been misled into believing that the Army is the only good occupation for them.

On the issue of cattle raiders, the president said more reinforcements are being sent and an air wing will be introduced to facilitate tracing and communication equipment to ease coordination.

SUNA Reports Further

JN221510 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Nairobi, 22 Aug (SUNA) — The government of Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni has asked Sudan to allow it to pursue the soldiers of former Ugandan President Tito Okello inside Sudanese territory. This came in a contact made with the Sudanese ambassador in Kampala yesterday, Museveni accused elements, which he did not name, in the regional government in southern Sudan of supporting an armed group that attacked the city of Gulu in northern Uganda. He urged the Sudanese Government to control the border from its side.

At the news conference, Museveni disclosed that the soldiers of former President Okello attacked the city of Gulu, but his forces repulsed them and aborted their plan. He added that 30 soldiers from the aggressive force, which is estimated at 40 soldiers, were killed in the battle while the forces of the National Government Resistance Army lost only 3 soldiers. Museveni explained that the attack which took place last Wednesday morning was carried out by a group of the Okello forces in southern Sudan which are estimated at 1,2000 soldiers.

In another development, informed sources said that large quantities of military hardware and trucks loaded with soldiers were seen yesterday morning moving to the north of Kampala toward Gulu.

Ugandan television reported that yesterday, part of Okello's forces stationed in southern Sudan carried out two attacks on two points inside Ugandan territory near the Sudanese city of Nimule, which is on the Sudanese-Ugandan border.

The Sudanese ambassador in Kampala asserted to SUNA that he received a report from the Ugandan Government on the situation at the Ugandan-Sudanese [border] and that he conveyed the report to Khartoum.

Nairobi Paper Says Battle 'Raging'

EA231215 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 23 Aug 86 p 1

[Report from Kampala by Henry Gombya entitled: "More Rebel Raids in Uganda"]

[Text] Fighting is still raging between government troops and rebels. The death toll since the former soldiers attacked Gulu last Wednesday has risen to 47.

A Ministry of Defence spokesman said the rebels yesterday made french attacks on Bibia near Nimule on the Uganda-Sudan border and Namukora, the home village of former Head of State General Tito Okello, where the NRA has a detachment.

During the attack on Bibia and Namukora 10 rebels were shot dead. NRA soldiers suffered only minor injuries.

I visited Gulu yesterday with the Army commander, Mr Elly Tumwine, and found it deserted. Hundreds of soldiers were seen moving to and fro, and carrying heavy weapons as they headed eastwards towards Karamoja region, where the attacking forces were said to have fled to.

The NRA field commander, Mr Salim Saleh, told *The Standard* at Tagule, on the Gulu-Moroto road that they shot dead seven rebels in a battle that lasted a half hour. Mr Saleh, who is President Museveni's half brother, said his forces had orders to shoot and kill any rebel who refused to surrender.

But civilians in Gulu led by a Roman Catholic priest of Gulu cathedral complained to Mr Tumwine for the manner in which the NRA soldiers behaved soon after Wednesday's attack. Father Kona said he saw three young men being shot dead by the NRA soldiers. The two were young men I knew very well. I say in God's name that this is not right. The two boys did not have any weapons on them nor did they show that they wanted to fight, Father Kona said while shedding tears.

Mr Tumwine then apologised to the people of Gulu, who had come out of hiding to listen to him. He told them it was against NRA policy to kill anybody for no reason. Tumwine said as the NRA was fighting former regimes it recruited many undesirable elements. Therefore, sometimes when there is a battle such as the one of Wednesday, some of these bad feelings come up again and they take advantage of bad situations, he said.

Reports from Khartoum, the Sudanese capital, say the leader of the former Uganda National Army (FUNA), General Isaac Lumago, had formed a new liberation movement to be known as the Uganda Democratic People's Movement. The UDPM spokesman, who wished anonymity, claimed responsibility for the attack on Gulu on Wednesday and the Thursday attack on Bibia and Namukora. He said the purpose of forming UDPM was not to try to overthrow the Museveni government but to remind him of the December 1985 Nairobi peace accord.

Committee Set Up To Investigate Foreign Ministry

EA221244 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Summary from poor reception] The Foreign Minister, Mr Ibrahim Mukiibi, has set up an ad hoc committee of enquiry to investigate allegations of corruption and financial mismanagement in the Foreign Ministry.

The committee will examine how tenders for supplies and services are procured and accepted; how any ministry official has managed, spent, or used public funds and property under his or her control; the methods and criteria adopted for appointment of staff at all levels, and conditions of service; and the manner in which any ministry official has acquired assets disproportionate to his or her known lawful sources of income.

The committee will give special attention to financial mismanagement or misappropriation at the ministry and at missions abroad, and the question of indebtedness by some foreign service officers. It will also look into the question of the allocation of ex-diplomatic vehicles, and the use such vehicles are put to.

The committee is due to report within two months of 18 August 1986.

TANZANIA

Malima Meets With PRC Economic Relations Minister

EA241539 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
1900 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Tanzania has called for the strengthening of cooperation among developing countries to reduce economic problems. The call was made by the minister of state responsible for the Council of Ministers and international cooperation, Ndugu Kighoma Malima, when he received more than 20 representatives of Chinese economists whose headquarters are sited in several Asian and African countries. Ndugu Malima praised the decision by the representatives to select Dar es Salaam as the venue for their meeting, which he described as a sign of positive cooperation between the PRC and Tanzania.

In reply, the leader of the PRC delegation, who is a vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Lu Xuejian, said the PRC intends to broaden areas of cooperation with African and Asian countries. He said his country was prepared to assist in the rehabilitation of all industries in Africa to enable them to (?boost production).

CAMEROON

Reportage on Deaths Due To Release of Toxic Gases

40 Die Immediately

AB231947 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] We are beginning this news broadcast with a sad piece of news. The government is informing the population that a natural catastrophe occurred yesterday in [name indistinct] in Menchung Division, in the Northwest Province. Leakage of toxic, high intensity ether gases occurred among the neighboring population, causing the immediate death of some 40 persons. The government, upon being informed, immediately declared the region a disaster zone, and has set up an emergency plan to rescue the population from the danger and to save what can possibly be saved. In this respect, it has immediately mobilized a rescue team comprising an operational sanitary wing, specialists of the Ministries of Defense, Territorial Administration, Mines and Energy, and other medical specialists under the responsibility of Professor Kaptue, a complete, multidisciplinary team, (?inspired with a common aim).

The group, furnished with all necessary equipment, was quickly airlifted to Bamenda, where they are presently very busily occupied. President Paul Biya has also decided to provide every necessary logisticial and financial means required to come to the aid of the disaster-stricken families, to whom he addresses his sad condolences and deepest compassion.

President Visits Site, Seeks Aid

AB242125 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The situation of the Lake Nios catastrophe has been worsening, becoming a concern to the Cameroonian Government at the highest level. Thus, the head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya, left Yaounde at midday for Bamenda in the Northwest. The head of state wants to personally examine the situation and by the same token, show his active solidarity with the disaster-stricken population. Yesterday, through the broadcast of a government communique, Cameroonians were informed of the completely unforeseeable geological catastrophe which had begun Friday, from Lake Nios, near Wum, Mechum District, in the Northwest Province. Immediately following this initial announcement, a crisis management group was established around the head of state to follow up on the development of this national disaster, and to look for appropriate means to forestall it and to safeguard the well-being of people and property.

The worsening situation led the head of state to visit Bamenda today, the first action team sent to the disaster site having been unable to reach it due to a lack of appropriate equipment to halt the emission of the highly toxic hydrogen sulphide gas which is diffused by both the atmosphere and by water. In the face of this situation, the government has launched an appeal to international solidarity, a solidarity which immediately manifested itself. France and Israel have helped our teams to identify the types of equipment required in this case as well as the necessary technicians. This equipment and technicians will be at the scene within 24 hours. The United States, on its part, has pledged to respond to Cameroon's request to provide the necessary logistical support as quickly as possible. The same holds true for Great Britain.

But already, rescue operations are being organized to welcome, lodge, and treat the disaster victims as they are being evacuated. Finally it is useful to remind the population — on account of the security implications — that as a result of yesterday's (?leakages), the area of Wum has been declared a disaster zone until further notice. Jean-Louis Turi, you have arrived just in time, with news about the head of state's visit to Bamenda this afternoon.

[Begin Turi recording] Oh yes, despite a particularly busy schedule, President Paul Biya went to Bamenda in the northwest this afternoon, and he returned to Yaounde at nightfall, a short while ago. The object of this flash visit to the northwest is the disturbing situation created by the spread of gases at Wum in Menchum District which has claimed many victims. Immediately upon his arrival at Bamenda, President Paul Biya held a working session with the administrative authorities, political officials, and officials of the law-enforcement agencies. During the working session, a summary of the facts were presented to him. [passage omitted] [end Turi recording]

Information Minister: 2,000 Killed

AB251048 Paris AFP in English
1034 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Yaounde, Aug 25 (AFP) — A toxic gas leak in northwestern Cameroon has killed at least 2,000 people, the information minister said Monday. Information Minister Georges Ngango described the casualty toll from the leak of volcanic gas as provisional as rescue teams had so far been unable to reach the site of disaster near Lake Nios. The figures had been compiled by a special emergency unit put into operation soon after the explosion which caused the escape of the fumes on Friday evening at about 9 p.m.

Israeli Prime Minister Peres Arrives for Visit

AB251310 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres arrived in Yaounde this morning for a 48-hour friendly working visit to Cameroon. The head of the Israeli Government is here at the invitation of President Paul Biya. Mr Peres was welcomed on arrival by the head of state and large crowd of people, militants of the party, and cultural groups. He received a spontaneous and colorful reception. [passage omitted] Among the crowd was a 30-member delegation of the Israeli community holding streamers with Hebrew inscriptions. Even though it is difficult to decipher the writtings, one can easily guess that they pay homage to the government and people of Cameroon, as if to say: With Cameroon we can [words indistinct]. Discussions between the Cameroonian and Israeli delegations which will begin this afternoon, will probably help to confirm this. At this very moment, President Paul Biya is hosting a luncheon in honor of his guest. [passage omitted]

AFP Expects Renewed Ties

AB251035 Paris AFP in English 1016 GMT 25 Aug 86

[By Bernard Apfeldorfer]

[Excerpt] Yaounde, Aug 25 (AFP) — Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, greeted by enthusiastic crowds and colorful folk dancers, arrived here for two days of talks expected to culminate in Cameroon becoming the fourth black African country to re-establish diplomatic ties with the Jewish state.

Mr Peres, the first Israeli prime minister to visit Africa since a tour of the continent by Levy Eskkol in 1966, was met at the airport by President Paul Biya. The two men were due to have their first of two meetings Monday morning followed by an official dinner at the president's residence.

Authorities in the West African state, currently preoccupied with a toxic gas disaster in northwestern Cameroon which left dozens of people dead, organized an elaborate welcome for the Israeli leader. Folk groups performed dances at the airport and huge crowds greeted the Israeli leader on his arrival and along the route taking him into the center of the capital. The government newspaper *Cameroon Tribune* emblazoned its front page with the headline "Welcome Mr Peres" in both French and Hebrew. National radio broadcast programs of Israeli songs.

The visits is regarded with great importance in Israel's current drive to renew its links with African states because a large proportion of Cameroon's population is Muslim. The widely expected decision to re-establish diplomatic relations could help persuade certain other states, including Gabon, Togo, Guinea and Central African Republic to follow suit, according to analysts. [passage omitted]

CHAD

Foreign Minister Departs for Harare Summit

AB221926 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Gouara Lassou, today left Ndjamena for Harare. In the Zimbabwean capital, the Chadian foreign minister will represent Chad at the nonaligned countries' summit. Minister Gouara Lassou is accompanied by the adviser to the president of the Republic in charge of international relations, Ramadan Barma. The nonaligned countries' conference will begin early September 1986 in Zimbabwe.

CONGO

President Nguesso Returns From Luanda Summit

AB241050 Dakar PANA in French 1445 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Brazzaville, 23 Aug (ACI/PANA) — Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Congolese head of state and current OAU chairman, returned to Brazzaville 22 August after participating in Luanda in the sixth summit of heads of state and government of the South African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC].

In his address at the summit, President Sassou-Nguesso reaffirmed the "solidarity of the African people and the pan-African organization with the people of southern Africa in their fight against South African aggression." This aggression, the Congolese head of state said, "should be considered the final test and would build the basis for the unity for a revitalized and more credible Africa."

Colonel Sassou-Nguesso, who was accompanied on his 24-hour visit to Luanda by OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou, condemned the support given by Western countries to South Africa. He also condemned the assistance given by Pretoria to puppets, mercenaries and other subversive groups — with reference to elements of the MNR and UNITA — adding that this support confirms a constant state of war against which the entire African continent must struggle.

In this respect, he recalled the various meetings organized in Paris this year on economic sanctions against Pretoria, and in Vienna on Namibia's independence. [Words indistinct] the upcoming nonaligned summit in Harare and the next session of the UN General Assembly [words indistinct] the rise in "the ever increasing and outstanding voices" against the South African regime.

In this regard, he praised efforts made by southern African countries, which, he added, "are forced to hold the hoe in one hand and a gun in the other to establish peace and resist South Africa's intimidation." [passage omitted]

BURKINO FASO

Nicaragua's Ortega To Visit 'In Next Few Days'

AB221412 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Burkina Faso will in the next few days welcome Comrade Daniel Ortega, the leader of the Nicaraguan revolution which is fighting the Contras, a fight which is especially bitter as the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries are openly supported by the United States. [passage omitted]

GAMBIA

Radio Notes London Arrest of Opposition Leader

AB240810 Paris AFP in English
0751 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Banjul, Aug 24 (AFP) — Former Gambian justice minister Lamin Saho and his daughter Fatima have been arrested with three other people in London for allegedly cheating an Indian man of 20,000 pounds (30,000 dollars) which they promised to invest for big profits, the radio here reported on Saturday. Mr. Saho is deputy leader of the New Opposition Gambian People's Party. He and the others are to appear in a London court next Thursday, the radio said.

GHANA

Police Arrest Former Foreign Minister Victor Owusu

AB211250 Dakar PANA in English
1049 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Accra, 21 Aug (GNA/PANA) — Victor Owusu, a prominent Ghanaian politician who was reported to be on the run, has been arrested by the police. The *Ghanaian Times* newspaper has reported that Owusu, who was foreign minister in the Second Republic, was arrested yesterday. It gave no further details. It was reported by the paper on Tuesday that Owusu and Mike Adjei, a journalist, were to have been arrested last Friday. However, they disappeared from their houses on Thursday night.

Finance Minister Clarifies Debt Crisis, IMF Ties

AB231859 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] The debts being paid by the government now are not debts owed to the IMF under the Economic Recovery Program [ERP]. They are old debts incurred by former governments and rescheduled in 1974. A 10-year moratorium secured for them then, has expired, hence the need to pay them. The secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway, said this at a seminar for newsmen in Accra today. According to Dr Botchway, Ghana's debts incurred under the first phase of the ERP will fall due this year, with Ghana paying $20 million, rising to $137 million next year, and $200 million in 1988.

Dr Botchway used the occasion to clarify issues raised at his press conference on the economy last week. He said the IMF loans and the ERP have helped the nation to increase its export earnings from $430 million in 1983 to $700 million in 1986. There has been an improvement in the roads, railway, transport and other infrastructure. These have been made possible by the favorable adjustment in exchange rates. Dr Botchway said at the beginning of every year, budget estimates are made, stating what expenditure will be made, and the amount of revenue expected. It was perfectly normal to periodically look at these estimates and see the performance level, which dtermines whether there will be a review of the estimates. When this happens, it is not anybody's fault or incompetence. For example, the government targeted 85.2. billion cedis in revenue for 1986, but by the middle to the year, only 29.9 billion cedis had been collected. The government thus had either to review the estimates, or impose new taxes to help generate the needed income. To this end, the government is chasing its debtors, to meet the needed revenue.

He said it is important to let the public know the situation so as to reduce further demands on the revenue. In the meantime, a team is to leave for Washington soon, to renegotiate the terms of the new IMF loans. During question time, a participant wanted to know if by entering into a 3-year program with the IMF to ensure adequate financing to tide the country over while it pays its IMF debts, the country was not tying itself perpetually to the IMF. Dr Botchway replied that the country must ensure that its export earnings are raised in such a way as to enable it to do without the Fund when the debts become due for payment.

Dr Botchway told Ghanaians to view the nation's economic problems in the light of the international economic crisis. He said the developing countries owe between them, $800 billion, and Africa alone owes $150 billion. Ghana is also surrounded by CFA franc countries, while the naira is now being auctioned on the open market. This puts a lot of pressure on the cedi. Dr Botchway warned that Ghana must ensure that she does not finance the economies of other countries by artifically keeping the exchange rate low, which encourages the smuggling of Ghanaian goods outside the country.

Goes To Washington for IMF Talks

AB241402 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] A high-powered delegation led by the secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway, left Accra today for Washington to negotiate with the International Monetary Fund on the country's finances. Dr Botchway told newsmen at Kotoka International Airport shortly before departure that the 7-member delegation will negotiate with the IMF on certain aspects of the country's financial program for 1986.

The delegation includes the secretary for the national revenue secretariat, Mr Ato Ahwoi; Ghana's high commissioner to Canada and member of the Economic Commission, Dr Joe Abbey; the chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of Ghana, Dr G.K. Agamah; and the deputy governor of the Bank of Ghana, Mr S.K. Appiah. They will be away for 1 week.

Botchway Statement Criticized

AB221415 Paris AFP in English
1010 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Abidjan, Aug 22 (AFP) — Ghana's state-controlled radio (GBC) has deplored the announcement by Finance and Economic Planning Minister Kwesi Botchway that the country's economy was facing a crisis.

Commenting on the minister's statement, the GBC, monitored here on Friday, said "the terrible piece of news had come as a big surprise" to ordinary Ghanaians, adding that government's concentration on positive developments of its economic recovery programme has lulled Ghanaians into a certain degree of complacency. "A large section of the ordinary public had assumed a false sense of security and had become complacent as a result of reports and pronouncements that all was well on the broad economic front", the radio said.

Last Saturday, Mr Botchway said the economy was in "a deep crisis" which was threatening gains made over the past three years. He said there was fundamental imbalance in the budget because of low revenue, high wages and increasing expenditure. There was also a serious balance of payments situation and threat of high inflation.

Mr Botchway's statement was preceded by a GBC news report a few days earlier on new trends in the economy. While agreeing that the government has spared no efforts in its economic recovery, Accra radio urged Ghanaian authorities "to lift the veil fully and tell us what is exactly happening and why we are where we are today in spite of all the good things which have been going on for the last three years."

The radio observed that for the past seven months statements by senior government officials as well as foreign experts and diplomats have praised Ghana for remarkable strides towards economic recovery. "But so far, it appears information about the current economic crisis is not being made to flow fast enough", it added.

The radio stressed that "it is important for Ghanaian authorities to explain the nature and causes of the crisis in simple terms so that everyone can understand and appreciate the problem because it is still difficult for many people to understand why government will come out with well worked-out strategies, including wages structure, and then later go back on it."

Concluding, the radio said the present crisis would be the best opportunity to "to awaken Ghanaians to the real economic situation in which they are, as well as to galvanize them into positive action."

Papers Ponder Crisis

AB240842 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 24 Aug 86

[From the press review]

[Text] All the papers comment on the statements by the secretary for finance and economic planning that the nation's economy is in deep crisis. The *Spectator* lists some of the reasons leading to the economic crisis as huge salaries and wage bills in the public sector, failure of some state enterprises to discharge their tax obligations, declining commodity prices on the world market, and the rising prices of the imported capital goods and equipment whose internal demand is ever increasing.

The paper is, however, happy that the government is taking steps to relieve itself of the public sector bill which now confronts it. The *Spectator* calls for hard work on the part of all to save the situation.

The *Mirror* describes the news on the economic front as alarming. It says coming as it did from the secretary for finance and economic planning, the news has since stunned Ghanaians looking for answers to what is perceived as a new and unexpected situation. The paper notes that before the new signal started toward the end of last week, the news on the economy had been generally encouraging with government officials and media reporting the success of the Economic Recovery Program, and indications of economic growth.

What all this amounts to is that the very people and institutions that were reporting good news are now giving bad news, leaving people wondering whether the government and the media had not been hiding the right picture of the economy. The *Mirror* asks: Had the government and the media been lying to the people? It, however, hopes that with commonsense, good judgement, resilience, leadership, and above all unity of purpose, the nation will overcome the crisis as ours is not a paralyzed economy.

Voluntary Civil Service Retirement Suspended

AB212027 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Voluntary retirement in the civil service has been suspended in view of investigations by a subcommittee of the office of the revenue commissioners and investigations. This was announced by the controller and accountant general, Isaac Ewuntumah in Accra today in an interview with the GNA [Ghana News Agency].

He said it will take the subcommittee on government treasuries about 2 months to complete the investigations. Mr Ewuntumah explained that the suspension is to ensure that all civil servants are at their posts to assist the subcommittee in its investigations. All applications for voluntary retirement are therefore temporarily withheld.

Rawlings Urges OAU To Examine Common Defense

AB221929 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has urged African nations to begin to defend their rights to own their future. They should also provide a united front and be ready to defend the continent's integrity if necessary by force of arms.

Chairman Rawlings, who was speaking at the graduation day of the Ghana Armed Forces Staff College in Accra today, also called on African states to develop a common concept and procedure for an African defense force. He suggested to the OAU to urgently set up a team of experts to look at the idea in its entirety and come out with recommendations for study.

He pointed out that Africa cannot stand aside because of severe economic constraints while the continent continues to suffer the turmoil and destruction brought about by internal and external pressures as well as the inhumanity of apartheid and racism. He emphasized that even if the political issues of South Africa and Namibia are solved, there will be other pressures on Africa.

Chairman Rawlings said the social decay and economic stagnation which are becoming evident in the Western countries would produce two results. These are the holding down of social pressures under the guise of law and order and the increasing anxiety of those countries to ensure a continuing supply of cheap raw materials from the so-called Third World.

The leader of the revolution made it clear that it is only when Africans show a united and strong front that the major powers will have to recognize the material and human strength of the nonaligned world and Africa and negotiate with respect. [passage omitted]

Asamoah Leads Group To Harare Nonaligned Meeting

AB231435 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] A 3-man government delegation, led by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, left Accra today for Harare, Zimbabwe to attend the ministerial session of the Nonaligned Movement which opens on Monday. Dr Asamoah told newsmen shortly before the delegation left, that the session will prepare an agenda and a draft declaration for the heads of state meeting. He said topics to be discussed include the situation in South Africa, Namibia and the destabilization of the Frontline States. Dr Asamoah said apart from southern Africa, other crucial matters on economic as well as political issues will feature prominently on the agenda. On the economic issue, the secretary said the session will deliberate on the continued worsening conditions of Third World countries especially their debt financing and the inequitable system of international trade.

The delegation which includes Major Courage Kwashiga of the PNDC Headquarters and Mr Patrick Hayford, director of International Organization of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be joined by Ghana's high commissioner to Zimbabwe and the ambassador to the United Nations. It will be away for 2 weeks.

230 Pupils Depart for Schooling in Cuba

AB211150 Dakar PANA in English
0825 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Accra, 21 Aug (GNA/PANA) — Two hundred and thirty Ghanaian pupils left Accra yesterday for Havana, Cuba, to continue their education under a cultural and technical agreement between the two countries. The pupils, who will be away for between three and seven years, will undergo technical and vocational training at the Kwame Nkrumah Memorial Institute on the Isle of Youth. About 600 Ghanaian pupils are already in Cuba under the agreement.

LIBERIA

Elections Commission Reportedly Burning Ballots

HK230212 Hong Kong AFP in English
0152 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Monrovia, Aug 23 (AFP) — Liberia's elections commission is burning ballot papers used during the October 15 general elections, the independent *Sun Times* newspaper reported Friday.

Opposition politicians charged that the ballots being burnt were among several thousand that were never counted by the commission. Liberia's three legal opposition parties have rejected the election results as fraudulent, President Samuel Doe was declared the winner with 51 percent of the vote.

The newspaper quoted "knowledgeable sources" as saying several thousand ballot boxes were being forced open, apparently due to lack of keys. There has been no reaction to the report from the elections commission.

Mr Doe's National Democratic Party won 45 of 64 seats in the House of Representatives and 21 of 26 Senate seats, but the results drew widespread accusations of fraud by the opposition and foreign diplomats. Opposition politicians charged there were several incidents at the time in which ballot papers were found burning in different parts of the country. The three parties, the Liberia Action Party, the Unity Party and the Liberia Unification Party, signed a joint statement refusing to participate in the new legislature. The parties, whose leaders are presently detained, are calling for new elections, but President Doe has repeatedly rejected the idea.

NIGERIA

Chief of General Staff Ebitu Ukkiwe Briefs Press

AB222056 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Chief of General Staff Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe's third quarterly press briefing in Lagos on 22 August 1986 — recorded]

[Excerpts] Gentlemen of the press, it is my pleasure to welcome you to this third press briefing which incidentally is taking place at this time when this administration is about 1 year old. As usual, this opportunity is designed to acquaint you with some developments in major areas of our national endeavor. I note with delight your continued efforts to disseminate information and enlighten the public on the activities of the government, as well as offer suggestions and criticisms aimed at assisting the administration in proper governance of our beloved country.

I will dwell on [words indistinct] programs. During my last briefing, I informed you that the Political Bureau had started its work. It has carried out its activities to the grassroots in every part of the country. As you are aware, the bureau has now given 30th September 1986 as the deadline for concluding the public debate. The coverage and participation of the gentlemen of the press so far in the debate and the task of the future political arrangement for the country is very encouraging. I want to use this opportunity to call on all Nigerians, once more, to contribute to the debate and deliberations of the bureau. Such contributions should not be restricted to mere proposing forms of government and party systems; we must have a hard look at the reasons for the failure of the past regimes and offer concrete suggestions on how to arrest failures in the future. Certainly, we are positively committed to handing over the governance of this country to a new breed of leaders who will place the interest and well-being of the country and its people above selfish interests. [passage omitted]

Economic situation; finance: In my last press briefing, I informed you that the acute shortage of foreign exchange, due to the oil glut, adversely affected the supply of raw materials, spare parts, and other essential supplies necessary for the (?expansion) of the economy. As you know, the situation has not improved because the fall in oil prices persisted. Thus, the revenue collected to the federal account has not made any projection. During the last half of the fiscal year, actual federally collected revenue stood at a little over 5.175 billion naira as against its projected revenue of 15.6 billion naira. The total revenue which accrued to the Federal Government from 1 January 1986 to 27 June 1986 was 4.4 billion naira, comprising mainly of 3.2 billion naira share of the federal account and other miscellaneous revenue [words indistinct] economic recovery funds as at the end of June 1986 amounts to 931.6 million naira. This is against the projected receipt of 2.4 billion naira during the fiscal year. The total actual expenditure of the Federal Government up to the end of June 1986 was 5.6 billion naira. Of the revenue which accrued from the national economic recovery fund, the sum of 322.3 million naira has so far been disbursed. Efforts were continued during the quarter to reschedule our external debt. Also appropriate structural adjustment programs which would facilitate the early restoration of credit line to Nigeria have continued. At the last negotiation with the London Club, our request for an additional 90 days stands still and covering up to September 30, 1986 was favorably received. We are in consultation with both the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank on the implementation and functioning of the structural adjustment program for the country.

In spite of our international credit standing, we have been able to conclude a number of loan negotiations to finance specific projects. These include the Japanese portion of the contract for the installation of gas turbines at NEPA's [National Electric Power Authority] Delta Four Station at Owerri and a 1 billion Japanese yen loan from Marubeni Corporation to finance the Lagos thermal station, Benin. Two financial agreements totalling US $44 million were signed with MNW firm of U.S.A for the supply of irrigation farms. [words indistinct] the World Bank recently approved a number loans for Nigeria including US $81 million for the second livestock project; US $162 million loan for (Magistate) agricultural development project. We have continued to meet our obligations to the banks and even recently acquired 3,825 additional shares for a sum of about ($32.8) million. We are also into the possibility of the African Development Bank resuming project funding in Nigeria. The foreign exchange inflow during the quarter totalled about 1.5 billion naira against the outflow of about 1.9 billion naira — an indication that our foreign exchange receipt had not matched with our foreign exchange outflow. Of the total foreign exchange inflow this quarter, about 1.3 billion naira or 89 percent accrued from oil. Our projected total foreign exchange earning [words indistinct] is about 9.5 billion naira, while the actual performance during the first half of the year is about 4.03 billion naira as against an outflow of about 4.2 billion naira.

On Second-Tier Foreign Exchange Market [SFEM], I wish to inform you that the decree on the SFEM has been signed by the president — has been signed by the president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the commencement day of the market will be announced later by the minister of finance.

External Affairs: The Federal Military Government's activities in international affairs have remained consistent to the goals and objectives of our foreign policy.

First, liberation struggle in southern Africa: Ladies and gentlemen, you will recall that when the apartheid South African defense mounted simultaneous attacks on [words indistinct] Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Botswana on 19 May 1986, the president dispatched a special emissary led by the minister of external affairs to the region as a solidarity visit to:

a) assess the damage done to life and property during the [words indistinct] raid
b) ascertain what further assistance we could give to the liberation movements and the Frontline States in the wake of the attack.

During the visit, the emissary reiterated our unflinching commitment to the liberation struggle in southern Africa and reassured the Frontline States that Nigeria would always stand by them and share the burdens they are carrying on the behalf of the whole of Africa. To demonstrate this commitment in practical terms, an immediate financial assistance of $10 million was made available to the region and liberation movements on the order of Mr President. We have since also pledged an aid package of $50 million spread over the years. The struggle against apartheid is being waged on all fronts. In pursuance of our sustained commitment to the elimination of this evil system, we announced our withdrawal from the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, Scotland, because of the insensitivity of the British Government to the wishes of the majority of Commonwealth members to impose mandatory sanctions on South Africa and its [word indistinct] maneuvers to undermine the recommendations of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group which are unacceptable to us.

ECOWAS: Our commitment to the Economic Community of West Africa, ECOWAS, as a vehicle for regional integration and development remains unshaken. As you all know, recently, Nigeria successfully hosted the 13th Summit of ECOWAS in Abuja. The summit, among other things, ratified the second phase of the protocol on free movement of persons, right of residence and establishment. The declaration by the authorities of the heads of state and government brought into force the right of community citizens to reside in each other's territory in accordance with the provisions of the treaty. This will, however, be regulated in strict compliance with the protocol to prevent such chaotic movements we experienced in the past.

Nigeria has assisted the community by allocating a piece of land to it at Abuja to build a permanent headquarters with a pledge of the sum of 5 million naira toward the building of the permanent headquarters. In appreciation of our commitment to the community, the ECOWAS Summit in Abuja made the unprecedented decision of reelecting Nigeria as chairman for a second term.

The president's recent visit to Niger Republic: It is noteworthy that the president and commander in chief's first visit outside the country was to a sister state of Niger Republic. This visit underscores the value we place on relations with neighboring countries. Good-neighborly relations, peace, and cooperation are of primary importance to the realization of our foreign policy objectives. The visit should therefore be seen as part of our continued efforts to strengthen bilateral relations between us and our neighbors through mutual trust and cooperation. [passage omitted]

External publicity: In order to give Nigeria a better image abroad, a plan is under way to increase the Nigerian [words indistinct] commission services from 4 to 19 posts which will be (?effected) in three stages. [words indistinct] the three currently functioning in Washington D.C., New York, and London and will cater for all regions of the world, including west and southern Africa and (?even) Europe.

Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria: A reasonable degree of stability in [word indistinct] operations and financial situation has been achieved in the corporation. Amendment to FRCN Decree No. 8 of 1979 to enable to corporation engage in commercial advertisement or [word indistinct] programs in order to generate more revenue are awaiting the approval of the Armed Forces Ruling Council. NTA [Nigerian Television Authority] network news is focusing attention on developments countrywide — on rural insfrastructures emabrked upon at various levels of government as well as efforts to boost food production and setting up of agro-allied industries in compliance with the Federal Military government's policy on roads and rural infrastructure on food production policy. Four field bureaus have been set up in Ibadan, Kaduna, Bauchi, and Enugu for this purpose. [passage omitted]

Gentlemen of the press, I thank you for listening. [applause]

Government Plans Census Before 1990 Handover

AB211030 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] The Federal Government is to conduct a national population census before handing over to civilians in 1990. Announcing this in a television program, the minister of internal affairs, Colonel John Shagaya, said the national identity card system due to take off next year has nothing to do with the head count. Answering a question on prisons, the minister said that there was congestion in the nation's 47 prisons. He recalled that a presidential task force on prison decongestion had been set up to look into the problem. Col Shagaya said the Federal Government has made available 3 million naira for the building of a 60-bed prison [as heard] at Kuje while another one is being planned for (Gwadawagada) in the new federal capital.

Country To Insist EEC Finance 'Specific' Projects

AB220855 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Nigeria has said that she will now insist that the EEC embark on financing specific projects of economic importance in the country. The minister of national planning, Dr Kalu Idika Kalu, said in Lagos yesterday that Nigeria would no longer favor a situation whereby the organization spread its allocation over numerous projects that would end up not making any appreciable impact. Dr Kalu was speaking at the inaugural meeting of the Nigeria-EEC joint steering committee. He therefore enjoined those serving on the committee to ensure speedy project identification, appraisal, and project preparation. The minister also asked them to ensure a smooth and successful implementtion of the third Lome Convention in Nigeria. The main functions of the committee are to review and monitor the implementation of community programs.

SENEGAL

Financing Agreement Signed With France

AB212127 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The French-Senegalese cooperation has once again stepped forward. In fact, a financing agreement was signed this afternoon between the secretary of state for economy and finance, Moussa Toure, and Jean-Francois (Cordet), the head of the French Cooperation and Cultural Action Mission. This financial aid, which is in the form of a non-refundable grant totaling 625 million CFA francs, will help finance agricultural, educational, and health projects. [passage omitted]

ANGOLA

UNITA's Savimbi Wants Increased U.S. Aid

HK230154 Hong Kong AFP in English 0134 GMT 23 Aug 86

[By Peter Kenny]

[Text] Jamba, Southern Angola, Aug 23 (AFP) — Angolan guerrilla leader Jonas Savimbi has called on the United States to boost military aid to his UNITA movement so it can lessen dependence on Pretoria and accused the Soviet Union of conducting chemical warfare against his forces.

Mr Savimbi, speaking to the international news media at his military headquarters here Thursday, said his forces had forestalled a planned Soviet and Cuban-backed onslaught against a key bridgehead to Jamba.

He said that during the operation his guerrillas had shot down 22 Cuban-piloted Soviet aircraft, including MiG-23s and MiG-21s, and Hind MI-25 helicopter gunships as well as knocking out 12 radar installations.

Mr Savimbi issued a veiled threat that his forces might invade neighbouring Zambia if Angolan Government forces were allowed to use Zambia to launch attacks from the east on the one-third of Angola UNITA claims to control.

UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) began fighting against the then Portuguese rulers in 1966. For the past 10 years it has been fighting a civil war against the Marxist government based in Luanda.

Mr Savimbi said a 4,000-strong UNITA force had on August 9 begun a pre-emptive attack on the strategically vital town of Cuito Cuanavale some 220 kilometres (140 miles) north of the border of South African-administered Namibia.

Present at the press conference in his bush hideaway some 100 kilometres (60 miles) north of the Namibian border were three members of the Black Americans for Free Angola, including a black mayor from a city in Alabama.

The chairman of the group, Maurice Dawkins, last year a candidate for the lieutenant governorship of Virginia, wants U.S. support to UNITA increased, but also supports sanctions against South Africa for its racial policies.

Pretoria and Washington are the only two countries openly admitting to backing UNITA. In April the U.S. Congress for the first time approved aid to UNITA in a package said to include Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

Sitting next to Mr Savimbi with Mr Dawkins were two other members of his lobbying group, John Smith, mayor of Prichard in Alabama and Washington D.C. lawyer Clarence McKee.

Mr Dawkins, once a civil rights campaigner with Martin Luther King, told *Agence France-Presse*: "As much as we oppose the white minority in South Africa oppressing the black majority in South Africa, so too we oppose a white minority of Soviets and communists preventing the black majority from ruling in this country."

Mr Savimbi for the first time appeared to criticise Pretoria, saying fundamental changes would have to be made there. "The reason why we want more U.S. aid is so that we will need less from South Africa," he said.

Mr Savimbi referred to a statement this week by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in which he said he was ready to talk to Washington on establishing peace in southern Africa.

Mr Savimbi said this went against an earlier assertion by Mr dos Santos that he no longer wanted to deal with the United States.

"Now that they (the Luanda government) are in danger, they want to talk to the U.S. It is this American assistance which we have begun to receive that is opening up the chances for negotiation.

"UNITA remains open to negotiating a settlement on Angola, but all the 45,000 Cuban troops and technical advisers must withdraw. Not just some of them," Mr Savimbi said.

He added that this would also usher in independence in Namibia, where South Africa refused to grant the former German colony independence until Cuban forces withdraw from Angola.

But he warned that his forces had gleaned intelligence information that Zambia had approved its being used as a staging post for Angolan Government troops to attack UNITA. This rang an ominous note for more conflict in the troubled region.

"I call on (Zambian) President Kenneth Kaunda not to allow our enemy to launch attacks from his country. We will not attack any outside country. But if attacked from any quarter, we will be forced to retaliate," Mr Savimbi warned.

Savimbi Opposes Sanctions on South Africa

MB221140 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] The leader of the UNITA movement, Dr Jonas Savimbi, says it is inexplicable to him that African countries want to prevent trade actions against themselves by South Africa, but at the same time encourage punitive economic measures against South Africa.

Addressing newsmen from South Africa at his Jamba headquarters in southern Angola Dr Savimbi said an African country which traded with South Africa had approached him recently to try to persuade the South African Government not to impose sanctions on its neighboring states. He did not name the country.

Commenting on the situation in South Africa, the UNITA leader said the South Africans should be left alone to solve their own domestic problems, without intervention from other countries.

Our Africa desk reports that Zambians are crossing into eastern Angola to get help from UNITA's health centers. The Zambians said it was nearer to get to a UNITA hospital situated only a few hours away from home, than visit a Zambian hospital, which sometimes took 3 days to reach on foot.

President Dos Santos Meets With ANC's Tambo

MB230526 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, this morning received Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC of South Africa. It is believed that their discussions centered on the prevailing situation in southern Africa, particularly the intensification of antiapartheid struggle in South Africa and the continuing acts of aggression by the Pretoria Army against the People's Republic of Angola.

FAPLA Reportedly Kills 280 UNITA 'Bandits'

MB221652 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] FAPLA soldiers killed 280 UNITA bandits in the pay of the Pretoria regime, in the last day of operations carried out in the territory of the 3d political and military region which includes Moxico Province. Four other bandits were captured and large quantities of war materiel were seized.

LESOTHO

Three North Korean Diplomats Ordered To Leave

MB221217 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text)0 The minister of foreign affairs today summoned the charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and handed in a note ordering the withdrawal of three members of the embassy staff. A statement from the ministry of foreign affairs says it has been determined by the Government of Lesotho that the activities of the three diplomats in Lesotho were incompatible with their diplomatic status. They have been ordered to leave the country within two weeks.

MOZAMBIQUE

Communique Issued on Jesse Jackson Visit

MB230709 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] President Samora Machel and the Rev Jesse Jackson have reaffirmed that colonialism in Namibia and apartheid in South Africa are the main causes of all tension, confrontation, and violence in the region. This is contained in a communique issued in Maputo yesterday to mark the end of the visit by the Rev Jesse Jackson and the chairman of [words indistinct] to Mozambique, which began on Wednesday. The document noted that President Samora Machel provided ample proof of South Africa's involvement in and responsibility for the terrorist actions against the People's Republic of Mozambique — a clear demonstration of Pretoria's inability to respect the independence and sovereignty of neighboring countries. The Mozambican head of state proposed the holding of a meeting between the leaders of the Frontline States and President Reagan.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Stresses Cape Sea Route Importance

MB231126 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, says that the strategic importance of the Cape sea route is ignored in several Western political circles, while military circles in both Western and communist countries are very much aware of it. Speaking at the unveiling of a monument of the southernmost point of Africa at Cape Agulhas this morning, President Botha pointed out that several countries on the sea route around southern Africa who were allies of the Soviet Union had made their land, air, and naval facilities available to Eastern bloc countries. All that the West offered its allies were empty promises and slogans.

President Botha accused the world powers of gambling with South Africa's peace and stability to see who would win control of this valuable country and sea route. He emphasized that South Africans controlled the country themselves and guarded the Cape sea route. Members of the world comunity who thought they had an interest in order and stability in South Africa and a safe sea passage around the country's southern tip would have to reckon with South Africa itself. President Botha said that South Africa was ready to defeat the attempts of both the communist world to enforce a Marxist regime on South Africa and those of the West to impose its will on the country.

Further on Botha Speech

MB240637 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] The state president says the strategic importance of the Cape sea route is ignored in several Western political circles while miliatry circles in both Western and communist countries are very much aware of this. Mr Botha was speaking at the unveiling of a monument at the southernmost tip of Africa at Cape Agulhas today.

[Begin video recording][Reporter Riaan Nel] Speaking in the wet and cold conditions of the southernmost point of Africa, Mr Botha said various arguments were used to prove the so-called insignificance of the Cape sea route. None of these arguments had been proved effective and the fact was that the strategic minerals and oil of the West would still have to pass the Cape sea route. He warned the superpowers about their attitude.

[Botha, in Afrikaans] And now I fear that the superpowers are gambling with our stability and peace to see who would control this valuable country and sea routes. Let me say very clearly this morning that South Africa does not plan to abandon this important point on the southernmost tip of Africa, not now, not tomorrow, not the day after.

[Nel] The address by Mr Botha was followed by the unveiling of the bronze plaque at the monument. This landmark here is now officially recognized the southernmost point of Africa. It is also here where the Indian and Atlantic Oceans meet. The unveiling of the monument earlier today ended years of controversy surrounding the exact location of the southernmost point of Africa. [end video recording]

P.W. Botha Sees Self-Interest in Sanctions

MB240736 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] President P.W. Botha of South Africa has accused countries calling for international sanctions against his country of acting out of self-interest. In an interview published in London, President Botha said that South Africa [word indistinct] export of items such as steel, coal, and agricultural products was a powerful competitor in the international market. Some pro-sanctions countries will benefit substantially if South Africa could be eliminated as a competitor.

President Botha also said the sanctions campaign in the United States was an attempt by some to gain American votes at the expense of black employment in South Africa. Presient Botha said sanctions would harm South Africa's black people the most and he would resist any efforts to influence South Africa's policies by means of sanctions. With regard to negotiation with the African National Congress, President Botha said that nowhere had [word indistinct] in negotiations with communist-controlled organizations for the broadening of democracy been successful.

PFP's Eglin Calls for Cabinet Resignation

MB221224 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1213 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] House of Assembly Aug 22 SAPA — The National Party's [NP] latest constitutional guidelines made it impossible for even moderate black leaders and organisations to negotiate with the government, the leader of the official opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said today. Moving a motion calling for the resignation of the cabinet, he said it was clear from this month's NP federal congress that the new constitution the government planned would be built on separate racial structures. "By its retreat in Durban last week the National Party has made it more difficult for our people to live in peace. No black leader with a sizeable constituency will take part in negotiations designed to promote the modernisation of apartheid or the entrenchment of race as the basis of government in South Africa."

Mr Eglin said the NP had retreated from bold reform to the "ideological orthodoxy" of Dr Hendrik Verwoerd. "Modernised slightly, updated here and there, the apartheid ideology of Dr Verwoerd in the guise of self-determination dominated the decisions at the congress."

In the context of the "obvious power struggle" in the NP, the congress had been a victory for the minister of national education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, Mr Eglin said. "In the context of the battle for the future of this country, it was a setback for those millions of South Africans who have come to realise that the prerequisite for peace, stability and prosperity in this country is the dismantling of apartheid in all its guises."

There had been references at the congress to consultation and power-sharing but these had been secondary to resolutions and speeches that were "drenched" in the concept of self-determination of groups. The new constitution planned by the NP was clearly not designed to draw South Africans closer together but to move them further apart through expanding the concept of "own affairs," Mr Eglin said. Self-determination when based on race classification and complusory racial segregation, was nothing other than apartheid. "And when it is thrust by the politically powerful on the politically weak, it is nothing other than baasskap [domination]."

The NP's latest constitutional plan was based on independent black states; separate black homelands; separate, autonomous and possibly independent city states; separate own affairs legislatures and executives for coloureds, Indians and whites and separate, racially based local authorities for all race groups. "No wonder the government cannot get meaningful negotiations on a new constitution off the ground."

Mr Eglin said the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] was committed to promoting and securing civilised values, including the concepts of civil liberty, the rule of law and truly representative parliamentary democracy. He again set out his party's constitutional model, involving a federal structure with decentralisation to the provinces, proportional representation and a bill of rights guarded over by a strong, independent judiciary.

The PFP model also included safeguard from domination through the use of special majorities on sensitive issues and provided for constitutional mechanisms to protect cultural heritages, he said. However, no constitution could succeed unless it was the result of discussions between the leaders of all the country's people.

The government's failure to start meaningful negotiation was jeapardising the future of all South Africans. "The National Party has been in power for 38 years. It has outstayed its welcome. It must make way for someone else," Mr Eglin said.

Further on Eglin Motion

MB221230 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1218 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] House of Assembly, August 22, SAPA — The elimination of apartheid required more than the removal of apartheid laws. Its legacies and the way people lived had to be eliminated, the leader of the opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said today. He moved a motion calling for the resignation of the cabinet and said that the issue of apartheid today had less and less to do with separation and more and more to do with political power and the rights and privileges flowing from it. It was being argued the country's problems stemmed from the multi-cultural, multi-ethnic nature of its society or from problems of bringing together first and third world components of the nation.

"I am of the opinion that a major cause is to be found in the fact that, despite the positive things that have been done in South Africa, the National Party government — and with it, let me say, the majority of white citizens who constitute the economically privileged and politically dominant group in South Africa — has not faced up to the fact that the elimination of apartheid requires more than the rearrangement and modernisation of the status quo. The elimination of apartheid requires a vast social, economic and political reconstruction of our society. Not only the laws of apartheid, but the legacies of apartheid and its impact on the way the people of our country live have to be eliminated. Not only must race be eliminated as the bases of separation, but race must be scrapped as the determinant as to who will have power and privilege and opportunity in our country," Mr Eglin said.

Mr Eglin moved a motion that the house, noting the government's failure to deal with the serious problems of the economy, sanctions and inflation, of sanctions and international relations and of unrest and security, and noting further its inability to set in motion meaningful constitutional negotiation or present a realistic vision for the future, called upon the cabinet to resign.

In motivating his motion Mr Eglin said South Africa was in a make or break situation. "What we are determining now will determine not only the pattern of living of the citizens of this country, but also the prospects for peace for many years ahead."

The government's present direction would take the country into a long dark tunnel of increasing siege, conflict and repression with reducing freedom and receding options for democratic alternatives. The situation facing the country was one of the worst recessions in its history, the threat of economic sanctions having grown from a ripple a year ago to a tidal wave and a continuing state of emergency with draconian measures producing a facade of peace and order.

The horrendous figure of 8500 people detained without charges did not tell the full story of many thousands more who had been apprehended, detained and interrogated, to say nothing of others who were missing and unaccounted for. He said information from the PFP's monitoring committees and its Missing Persons Bureau, showed that the department of information [as received] briefings were not only totally inadequate but also distorted the real picture of what was happening in South Africa.

"Ironically the two bright spots on the South African scene over the past two months have been instances where decisions have run contrary to the thrust of the government's policy.

"In the (KwaZulu/Natal) indaba the representatives of the people of Natal are considering how to abandon group self-determination in favour of joint decision-making on a non-racial basis.

"And in KwaNdebele the legislative assembly decided to abandon the concept of independence in spite of the tempting offer of the Moutse land the state president made to them."

The government could advance many reasons and blame many persons for the sad state of affairs in the country but three facts were beyond dispute.

Firstly the government had failed to cope with the situation in spite of its 38 years in office.

Then the actions of the government had often aggravated the situation, inter alia by:

— Its hesitant and ambivalent attempts at reform;
— Its acts of repression;
— The disasterous sanctions-promoting Rubicon speech;
— The repudiation of the foreign minister for his veligte interpretation of the consequences of power sharing;
— the nation-wide state of emergency which strengthened perceptions that the government could not solve the country problems by democratic means;
— The way the state president used the President's Council to force through security legislation rejected by two of the houses of Parliament, and;
— The state president's public rebuff of Sir Geoffrey Howe which played into the hands of the sanctions lobby.

Thirdly there was the fact that the fundamental course of the present crisis was to be found right here in South Africa.

Says Sanctions 'Prolong' Apartheid

MB221338 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1330 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] House of Assembly August 22 SAPA — Sanctions would prolong the life of apartheid, not shorten it, the leader of the oppostion, Mr Colin Eglin, said today. He was moving a motion calling for the resignation of the cabinet and said sanctions would make it more difficult to find solutions to the country's problems.

"Helped by events inside South Africa, the sanctions wave has built up," he said. Whatever the past, sanctions are becoming a factor that all of us will have to contend with in the future. We in the PFP have argued against them both here and abroad but we believe that sanctions will prolong the life of apartheid, not shorten it. They will make it more difficult for us to find a solution to our problems but whatever the impact of sanctions we must not allow them to deflect us from the task which we South Africans alone can do — to dismantle apartheid and find a basis on which the citizens of this country can live together."

Suzman Continues Debate

MB221254 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1430 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] House of Assembly Aug 22 SAPA — The emergency regulations were drawn up by men drunk with power, men on a high who paid scant regard to clarity of language and none whatever to the law of natural justice, Mrs Helen Suzman, the PFP's spokesman on law and order, said today. Speaking during a special debate in which the PFP has called for the resignation of the cabinet, she said that what had emerged from the recent

Supreme Court judgments on the emergency regulations was the incompetence of the Ministry of Law and Order.

Responding to speeches by the leader of the Conservative Party, [CP] Dr Andries Treurnicht, and the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, Mrs Suzman said the "kragdadigheid" [forcefulness] advocated by the CP wold not always win the day. Freeing Mandela would have done more good for creating a climate for negotiation in South Africa than all the diplomatic efforts and speeches by Mr Pik Botha and the state president, Mr. P.W. Botha. No matter what Mr. Pik Botha thought about the morality of the sanctions campaign, the fact was that the PFP had been warning for seven years what would happen if the government didn't desist from its policies and stop detention without trial.

The emergency had taken South Africa from the ranks of countries with Western democratic values into the ranks of Third World countries where people went missing and relatives were left agonising.

If the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, thought that diverting a few million rand from the housing fund would redeem South Africa's reputation, he was sadly deluded.

Only lifting the emergency and releasing all detainees would be effective, she said. Turning to the government's handling of the schools crisis in the black townships, Mrs Suzman wanted to know what consultation there had been between the Department of Education and Training and the committees set up to control schools in the townships.

SRC's [Students Representative Councils] and Parent Teacher's Associations had been abolished , students had been made to wear two discs, no unauthorised people had been allowed in school grounds, troops had been posted at schools and Casspirs had patrolled outside. She asked whether normal education was possible under such conditions.

Referring to a recent incident when she and Winnie Mandela were briefly detained in the grounds of a school, Mrs Suzman said she'd wanted to know what kind of behavior it was when troops with guns confronted her as she emerged from the school.

The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, had consistently made a fool of himself, she said. Mrs Suzman said people who were shocked by the disclosure of the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, on Monday that 8,500 people were held in terms of the emergency should realise that this was only the tip of an iceberg. The names of thousands of other unfortunate people — what she called fortuitous omissions — and hundreds of others who were held for less than thirty days and then released, and hudreds more who had been in detention for less that thirty days had not been disclosed. An educated guess by the PFP's monitoring team was that close to 12,000 people had been held since the declaration of the present emergency. This meant that more people had been detained in eight weeks in the present emergency than had been detained in the eight months of the last emergency. Since June 12 about 230 people had died in unrest-related incidents, she said.

This was a strong indictment of the government's total inability to rule the country unless it used draconian powers which had done little or nothing to bring peace and stability to the country. Locking up all dissidents, trade unionists, teachers, students, civic leaders had been done to no avail. Many young people were among the thousands held, Mrs Suzman said. During the last emergency, over 3,600 detainees were youngsters under the age of eighteen and she had no doubt that the pattern had been repeated.

She wondered what the government thought happened to young people who were hauled into jail without charge or trial to be kept in large groups with their politically active peers for months on end with nothing to do but listen to propaganda. She worried about the fact that hundreds of young people — children by definition — were held not in prisons but in police cells where staff qualified to deal with children had no access.

Mrs Suzman said there were many ugly stories in which allegations had been made of gross illtreatment of young people in detention and she had no doubt that considerable amounts of taxpayers' money would be paid out in damages as a result of assault cases brought against the police.

It was bad enough to have a state of emergency with wide powers given to officials and the police, but the situation was compounded by the manner in which those powers were used.

She had previously emphasised the spiral of violence caused by the unenforceable orders concerning funerals of victims of police shootings.

Referring to the plight of detainees, Mrs Suzman said that in rural towns access by relatives was made even more difficult by the simple device of moving detainees from their home bases to other centres, making visits virtually impossible.

Mrs Suzman said the regulations tabled on Tuesday were a monument to the incompetence of the Ministry of Law and Order.

In case after case brought to the courts, judges had pronounced one regulation after another to be invalid.

South Africans should be grateful that the judiciary was bringing the country closer to the rule of law. She said the government often complained that overseas critics of South Africa "moved the goal posts" as demands were met. This was true.

However, the Nationalist government simply changed the rules of the game. Thus, when the minister of law and order lost a recent Grahamstown case, the state president had promptly issued new regulations which re-instated police powers and made them retrospective.

What emerged from from all the judgments was the arrogance of the Ministry of Law and Order and the fact that the regulations were drawn up by men drunk with power — on a high — who paid scant regard to clarity of language and none whatever to the law of natural justice, Mrs Suzman said.

Criticising police actions during the emergency, she said she had a report that a 12-year-old boy had been held for 34 days in the Heilbron police cells and given electric shocks. When he was released and returned to his school, he was told he was too late to register. This is what happened to the "parasites" in Moscow, she said. In another incident, a Methodist minister had complained of police taping and photographing speakers during a church service.

Le Grange Responds to Motion

MB221656 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1620 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] House of Assembly Aug 22 SAPA — Residents of black townships now owed R200 million in arrears rentals, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange said today. Speaking in debate on the motion by the leader of the opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, he said the PFP had "not lifted a finger" to help get this rent collected. Although the government had been successful in combating the incidence of violence in the country there were still areas of concern. These were the school boycotts and the matter of rents and the restoration of state administration in certain areas.

"When I see all these things together I ask myself, where do the official opposition and their friends stand in this regard?" he said. "They criticise us at every possible opportunity but don't lift a finger to help us."

The *Cape Times*, for example, had published a report on the Tsenoli judgment, in which portions of the emergency regulations were declared invalid, on its front page. But four days later when three judges of the same division came to precisely the opposite conclusion in the Kerchoff case there had been "not a word" in the paper. These friends of the leader of the opposition — the *Cape Times* — wanted to emphasise things that were unfavourable to the state. This was how they interpreted "the right to know."

Mrs Helen Suzman had visited a Soweto school in the company of Mrs Winnie Mandela and a "whole circus " of pressmen, but she did nothing to get the children back to school.

The PFP monitoring group was always ready to gather complaints about misconduct by the security forces — with its retinue of cameras trailing behind. But what interest had it shown in the 70 per cent of people who were killed or injured by their own people in the last two and a half months? "What does the PFP want? An orderly system, yes or no ? I cannot hear the answer. Who are they running with? Whose cause are they advancing? It is not the cause of the state."

If they were concerned about the security situation, why did they do nothing that was in conflict with the interests of the leftist radicals? The greatest supporters at leftist radicals meetings were supporters of the PFP.

Pik Botha Responds to Motion

MB221700 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in his reply to Mr Eglin's call [for resignation of the cabinet] that legislators in the American Congress were buying votes at the cost of the blacks in South Africa. He said there was no morality in the action of Congress as other countries were trying to gain advantage from sanctions against South Africa. Mr Botha accused the West of trying to advance the objectives of Moscow in this country. It was for this reason that black leaders were being encouraged not to negotiate with government on the future of the country. He said the government had for some time now warned South Africans not to underestimate sanctions. Mr Botha said the government deserved the praise of the council for what it had done to get the new constitutional dispensation adopted, and he asked the leader of the opposition to withdraw his proposals that the government resign.

Motion Defeated; Eglin Responds

MB221802 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1753 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] House of Assembly Aug 22 SAPA — The government had been in power too long and was no longer serving the interest of South Africa, the leader of the opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said today. "They may be serving their own interests," he said in his reply to the debate on his motion calling for the resignation of the cabinet. He said government speakers had not answered the accusations of opposition members during the debate.

"Most NP [National Party] members explained why they had failed but they didn't tell us how they were going to succeed. We were told we must get used to things getting bad but not how they would get better." The PFP would, however, continue to "hammer and hammer away" at the government "until it sees sense" and changed its policies. "We did it with sport, we did it with power-sharing ... we will continue to hammer away at them until they see the light of day."

Referring to the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, Mr Eglin said the minister saw the solution to South Africa's problems in terms of bannings and detentions. "Security for South Africa is not going to come out of the barrel of a gun or through bannings and detentions." Security would only come about when all South Africans had a say in the government of the country, he said.

Of the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, Mr Eglin said he was "carrying the can for the sins of omission of the whole cabinet." He and his staff had to try to justify to the world what was happening in South Africa.

He referred to Mr Botha's speech during the debate, in which he quoted from anti-sanctions speeches by the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and United States President Ronald Reagan. "If the government was so pleased with Mrs Thatcher's speech, why did you send (Foreign Secretary) Sir Goffrey Howe away with a flea in his ear?" Mr Eglin asked.

He also asked whether the government had sent messages of congratulation or disapproval after President Reagan's speech.

"On certain portions, yes," interjectd Mr Botha.

The motion was defeated in a division, whith the NP voting against the PFP and the NRP [New Republic Party]. The CP [Conservative Party] abstained.

An amendment moved by Mr Myburgh Streicher (NP De Kuilen), expressing full confidence in the government, was passed in a further division, with the NP voting against the PFP, CP and NRP.

A CP amendement was defeated in a third division, with the CP voting against the NP. The PFP and NRP abstained.

Tutu Holds Press Conference in Johannesburg
MB221117 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1116 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 22, SAPA — The archbishop-elect of Cape Town, Bishop Desmond Tutu today replied at length — for the first time, in his words — to comments and allegations made during his absence from the country by cabinet ministers and the local media.

During the bishop's three-week long absence on a trip to Japan, China and Jamaica, the minister of manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis three times attacked the bishop publicly, saying among other things, that the calls to sanctions amounted to a treasonable offence.

"Where else can verbal suggestions become a treasonable offence?" the bishop said in a press conference held in Johannesburg.

He defended his calls for sanctions "regardless of the consequences" by saying all other methods to effect change in South Africa had been tried and had failed.

Concerning press reports that he spent about R1 million annually on travel expenses, he said in a lengthy statement read and handed out to the media, that he:

— Went to Japan on invitation of the people of Hiroshima for the commemoration of the dropping of the atomic bomb on August 6, 1945;

— Was invited by Christian and peace organisations to China where he met the premier of the country, Mr Deng Xiaopeng;

— Was invited by the Government of Jamaica to visit there and was granted membership of the Order of Jamaica; and

— That all the costs incurred by these visits were paid for by his hosts.

Asked to comment on Mr du Plessis's statement that he had "let the cat out of the bag" when he said in China that the bishop "preferred socialism to any other economic and political system" and that this meant, in the minister's words, "we now know in which direction he is angling," Bishop Tutu said:

"Has the minister never before heard me saying that I abhor capitalism? I hate it, and I have said it before. I want a more caring, compassionate and sharing society. I have said it so often the minister must be bored by it. They will have to come with something better ...," he said.

He said, as he had on his return from New York last night, that the authorities would have to be asked whether any action was planned against him for calling for sanctions.

"I don't look for it (action). I try to do what I believe I must do to obey Christ and try to be as circumspect as possible in my utterances as I can. I don't want to be arested ... They are always looking out for the possibility that one wants to be a martyr. I don't want to be. But I stand by what I said in April (calling for punitive economic sanctions) and hold to this position firmly."

Asked whether he would consider more talks with the State President Mr P.W. Botha despite the fact that it could harm his credibility with young and radical township blacks, Bishop Tutu said:

"I do not play for any gallery and will not curry favour with any group — such as the whites by rejecting sanctions which will make me a blue eyed boy or the blacks (by rejecting talks)."

"I am not overly concerned with credibility. We are dealing with serious things and I am not playing games. I don't see why I should not talk to the state president."

He also said his church may pass resolutions to the effect that would be binding on him as the primate of the Anglican Church in South Africa, and said it woudl be "hard luck" if he was pushed aside for this reason but that he would not "change his posiiton."

He said it was ridiculous that a guest list such as his for his enthronement should become front page news and asked where else in the world it would happen.

"And where else would visas — apart from behind the Iron Curtain — be such a serious problem?" he stated.

Bishop Tutu said he did not see his role changing when he became archbishop and that he did not consider himself a politician but that the church always had to maintain a critical distance and had a role to point out injustice — even in a future "new South Africa."

Defending his stance on and his support from the majority of the people on sanctions, he said opinion polls and most black trade unions have supported his standpoint and added that no "credible black organisation or group" has repudiated him on this issue.

He made clear that it was not the position of the Anglican Church and that it was, if anything, opposed to sanctions. He also questioned why he was being taken so seriously if he did not have credibility and if he was not enjoying the support of so many people.

He also said he did not think his becoming the archbishop would "change Desmond Tutu," but that he always seriously pays attention to his advisors, both black and white.

Wife of Inkatha Member Killed in Attack on House

MB230503 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0502 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 23, SAPA — The wife of a member of the KwaZulu legislative assembly and a senior member of Inkatha Mr Wimmington Sabelo, was killed and her three children seriously injured when a handgrenade was thrown into their home in Umlazi, near Durban, last night.

According to a spokesman for the Bureau of Information the attack, which happened at about 8.10pm, was followed by bursts from an AK-47 rifle.

Mr Sabelo was not at home at the time of the attack.

Mrs Evelyn Sabelo had just driven into the drive-way of their home when the attack occurred.

The children, aged 15, 20 and 22 were taken to King Edward VIII Hospital where their conditions was described as stable.

Deputy Minister on Stockpiling, Sanctions Busting

MB240628 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] South Africa has been stockpiling strategic items for the past 20 years to deal with contingencies such as sanctions on a broad front. In an interview with television news, Deputy Finance Minister Kent Durr said the country was adequately provided for.

[Begin video recording] [Durr] We stockpiled strategic items. The objective of stockpiling is to see where we are vulnerable or could be vulnerable, that we have adequate stockpiles of strategic items so that if we were subjected to an interruption of supplies that we would have [word indistinct] to find an alternative reliable source of supply all is necessary and cost effective to produce that particular commodity locally, and there are many things that we can produce. We can produce almost anything, and if it is a very important strategic item to produce it locally even if it was not cost effective.

[Unidentified reporter] Could you specify the items that have been stockpiled?

[Durr] Well, I can give you one — oil — because that is in [words indistinct] of public knowledge. For the rest I am afraid I ... [changes thought] it would be better for me not to say anything. May I say that we are adequately prepared. I would rather not [word indistinct].

[Unidentified reporter] Turning now to sanctions busting, would the state become actively involved in this?

[Durr] Well, of course, our state doesn't pay. the private individual pays, and I must believe that private companies are well able to look after themselves. My experience is that they know precisely what they should be doing. However, we do have a role to advise, to help, to facilitate trade, and we will continue to do that.

[Reporter] (?Reference) has been made the past couple of weeks about things like alternative trade and countertrade. What exactly does this mean?

[Durr] We haven't, in fact, done enough in that direction but over past years and months we have developed our [word indistinct] operations and we have now a secretariat in the Department of Trade and Industry which looks at barter, countertrade, offset purchasing, compensation purchasing and so on, developing the skills. Certainly in Africa our African trade — you know we trade with 47 of the 49 countries of Africa — there is enormous [word indistinct] for barter and countertrade in Africa and we are developing that and we intend to continue to do that. That has nothing to do with sanctions.

[Reporter] Several ministers have [words indistinct] mention of possible restrictions on the South African economy. What exactly is the government's line on this?

[Durr] Certainly in a sanctions environment there are opportunities for import replacement. We are looking at those and we will do these if and when necessary. That is in line with a long policy of the government and that is the policy of self-reliance. We seek, as far as is cost effective, to be as self-reliant as possible. [end video recording]

Broadcasting Corporation Explains Financial Loss

MB250537 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Smearing by innuendo — whether or not this was intended — is the effect of an extraordinary report which appeared in the morning newspaper *Beeld* at the weekend. The report, which notes that the SABC may be suffering an operating loss of some R60 million this year, states that nevertheless there is no question of an investigation being conducted into mismanagement. The impression conveyed is that the loss seems to imply mismanagement and that the absence of an investigation is at least curious. That misleading impression was not only regrettable but unnecessary. The financial situation of the SABC is not a closed book. On the contrary, the circumstances in which the projected loss for this year will be incurred — and what is to be done about it — have been fully discussed at all levels in the corporation and were easily accessible to any press enquirer. As far as the general level of operating effficiency in the SABC is concerned it is no mean testimonial that its cost structure, expressed per broadcast hour, is less than 50 per cent of the BBC. To the extent that losses this year will be somewhat higher than originally projected, this is the result of a substantial decline in income from advertising.

Two-thirds of the SABC's income is derived from advertisements. The sharp deterioration in the state of the economy has had a corresponding effect on companies' advertising budgets and hence on the media in general. This was in fact foreseen in the SABC's budgeting for the year, so that no provision was made for any increase in advertising revenue beyond what would compensate for inflation. In the event, companies are not even keeping pace with inflation in their advertising, and income from this source for 1986 is likely to be down by 17 per cent or more. As far as income from license fees is concerned, this constitutes only a quarter of the SABC's total revenue. Any increase in that area therefore has proportionately much less impact on the situation as a whole. Against the income side, the SABC has adhered strictly to budgeted expenditure. That side had already been cut in real terms from the previous year's figure, in spite of the increased cost of importing programs and other requirements which resulted from the decline in the exchange value of the rand. Curtailment of expenditure has of necessity to be considered within policy parameters laid down for the SABC — that it should provide services going far beyond profitable entertainment programs, and that it should do so comprehensively to all communities. Hence, losses incurred for example in operating TV2 and TV3 and in extending transmissions to rural areas have to be borne by other sectors. Nevertheless, a thoroughgoing re-evaluation has resulted in yet another R29 million being lopped off budgeted expenditures for the rest of this year. These developments are a continuation of a far-reaching program that has been under way for the past couple of years to raise operating efficiency. During that time a rationalization of staff has resulted in a reduction of 8.5 per cent in the SABC's personnel complement. Although certain capital projects were legally bound for, they have been scaled down to the extent that contracts permit. Operating expenditure for each of the past two years has risen by considerably less than the rate of inflation. The effects of the economic downturn have been felt by virtually every business enterprise — not least by those that have important service commitments. Adherence to business principles and a spirit of innovation continue to characterize the SABC's response to the changing environment.

Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports

23 Aug

MB230911 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0909 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 23, SAPA — Following the Bureau for Information unrest report for the period from 6am yesterday to 6am today.

While the number of incidents during this period remained low, four murders were reported.

In Soweto the burned corpse of an unknown black man over the age of 18 was discovered in front of House 445, Area 4 at Diepkloof.

At Kabokweni (Witrivier) another corpse of a black person burned beyond recognition, was found on a dirt road. The SAP are of the opinion that this murder took place some two days ago..

At approximately 20h00 last night, at the home of Mr Wimmington Sabelo — No 507, Section N, Umlazi — a member of the KwaZulu legislative assembly, unknown persons fired shots and hurled a hand granade at a private vehicle, killing a black woman, Evelyn Sabelo, 44, and injuring four males, Mthokozisisi Sebelo, 22, Bongani Sabelo, 20, Msusi Sabelo, 15, and Thembinhlako Kentani, age unknown.

A mob of approximately 50 persons plundered the Ezethu supermarket at Sebokeng, causing extensive damage.

24 Aug

MB241013 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1012 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 24, SAPA — The unrest situation report from the Bureau for Information for the period 0600 Aug 23 to 0600 Aug 24 follows:

"The number of incidents reported during the period 06h00 23 August to 06h00 24 August remained low. Incidents were limited to stone-throwing.

"In KwaZakhele a member of the security forces was wounded in the leg when shots were fired on the security forces. The incident occurred when a police vehicle was attacked. Nobody was arrested. The calibre weapon which was used in the attack, is not known."

25 Aug

MB250933 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0928 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 25, SAPA — The Bureau for Information unrest report for the 24 hours to 6am today:

"Two unrest-related deaths were reported in the 24-hour period to 0600 this morning. A five-year-old child, Sipho Kazi died at about 2030 last night when a hand grenade was hurled through the window of the room in which she was sleeping. The incident took place at the home of Councillor Austin Kwejama — House 1711, Nogjawa Raod, Inbali near Pietermaritzburg. Sipho's 12-year-old sister, Cindy, sustained minor injuries.

"In Langa, Uitenhage, Mr Themba Nguboo was burnt to death in House 58, 20th Lane at about 0330 this morning.

"Few other unrest-related incidents were reported and the weekend was generally quiet."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

STAR on Education

"Education remains a nettle in the hands of the Government," says a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 21 August. The editorial says that it is commendable that legislation introduced this week will "ensure 'common standards' and a 'single certificate' for all school-leavers." "But it is a moot point whether it represents what Mr Allan Hendrickse [Labor Party leader] calls an important step towards the goal of a 'single free national education system.' " Even though there is a single Ministry of National Education, the editorial points out that there are also 14 departments of education. "The SA Certification Council Bill may be the start of reconciliation in education, but there is still a long road ahead."

STAR on Information's 'Peace Song'

A second editorial on the same page comments on the Bureau for Information's competition search for the best song promoting peace in the country, and say: "What is wrong about the Bureau for Information's 'peace song' is that it is rather a crude bit of propaganda — plus its association with the bureau, badly tainted by its role in the state of emergency. One might dismiss the song project as a naive folly were it not for the extravagant sums of public money lashed out to tempt artists to take part. We won't achieve peace by singing about it. There are plenty of things the Government might do instead — but to get it to act on them, people might do better making a song and dance."

Township Phones 'Cut Off'

"When township residents tried to make telephone calls on June 16, the anniversary of the Soweto riots, they got silence for an answer," says another editorial on the same page. "When Dr Lapa Munnik was asked in Parliament whether township phones had been cut off that day, the Minister hung up. To speak was 'not in the security interest'. From Dr Munnik's non-reply, the public can make its own deductions ... that the phones were cut off, as everyone suspected. Silence tells its own story."

SOWETAN on Detainees

Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 20 August in a page 4 editorial asks why the names of detainees have been released now when "it seems particularly impolitic" to release the names after so many months of anxiety for large numbers of people. "Rather than releasing the names now, the best way to create an atmosphere of confidence is to release the detainees." The editorial says: "South Africa cannot afford the cost and the bad publicity that such detentions cause. The taxpayer feels he is forced to fund measures which the Government may deem to be in the public interest, but which others would say was political. Now that the damage has been done, the Government should release detainees and lift the state of emergency."

'Focus' on Starvation in RSA

The "Focus" column on the same page says: "South Africa faces an 'Ethiopia-type' catastrophe with more than 1.5 million people starving." Ina Perlman, executive director of the national crisis aid organization Operation Hunger, says "welfare organisations are often the only barriers left against massive starvation. If they do collapse through rising costs, entire peasant communities in the most depressed areas of KwaZulu, KaNgwane and Lebowa could starve to death." "Emergency feeding schemes are also now being extended to white urban areas." Perlman says that "obviously sanctions would have a big effect on hungry communities — and, ominously, also the welfare organisations assisting them."

SOWETAN on Starvation

A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 21 August says: "People are starving in South Africa not because there is no food and we cannot afford to produce more. Our problem is a political one. Had it not been for the homelands policy thousands in the so-called homelands would be faring pretty well." The editorial points out that the number of starving people in South Africa is increasing "long before the sanctions campaign bites into the economy." It also says that "people in such desperate straits will do anything." "The scandal is that South Africa has enormous resources which are used to prop up an unworkable political situation. It is because of apartheid policies that our military budget is so large. It is because of our politics that the Government has to indulge in all types of acrobatics, constitutionally and otherwise to make the unworkable viable. It is because of politics that this country is facing a world-wide sanctions campaign."

'Focus' on UDF

On page 4 of the *Sowetan* Sam Mabe writes in the "Focus" column about the United Democratic Front (UDF) and says few people had imagined the UDF would transform the course of events in South Africa's political life. Mabe points out that the UDF was one of the major forces behind the boycott of the colored and Indian management committee elections in the western Cape. The influence of the UDF in the lives of blacks "grew by the day, while, on the other hand, the organisation took a hammering from the authorities who were obviously bent on crushing it." A boycott of the colored and Indian elections for the tricameral Parliament succeeded in bringing African, Indian, and colored political forces "closer together — an alliance the Government had tried over the years to discourage." The organization's acting publicity secretary, Murphy Morobe, says " 'we know and are convinced that the final objective of the State is to crush the UDF like many other organisations that have fallen in the past. But we do not believe that crushing the UDF can be as easy as it was with other organisations.' "

CITIZEN on Tutu

"Bishop Desmond Tutu has invited entertainers and politicians, as well as world religious leaders, to attend a Tutu spectacular of Hollywood dimensions," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 21 August. The editorial says "clearly the bishop intends to gain a great deal of political mileage out of his ecclesiastical super stardom." The editorial says "we regard the whole business in a very poor light." "That he has on his travels been calling for sanctions wherever he goes should be a matter of concern to his suffering compatriots who are jobless because of the poor state of the economy or will be jobless because of his calls for sanctions." Blacks are suffering deprivation and his travels give him a "fat-cat image" that shows that "whoever suffers, it is not, and will not be, Bishop Tutu." "Whether the Government should ignore him or prosecute him, and thus add martydom to his other qualifications, is a matter for argument. But one thing is certain — there is no greater thorn in South Africa's side than this man of the cloth who strides through the world like a religious pop star."

BUSINESS DAY on Sanctions

"Gradually the evidence is accumulating that, politics aside, the resilient South African economy has taken its punishment, straightened its affairs, and is poised to grow," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 21 August. "Politics, of course, remains the insoluble problem. Sanctions are coming, and few sophisticated people believe that the first instalment will be the last." The editorial says that government spokesmen "continue to pay lip service to the idea of the free market but the confidence of the free-marketers, clearly, has been cracked; one by one decisions emerge that can only be explained as manifestations of siege mentality." The editorial says it is suspected that a race has begun which is vital for South Africa's future. "On the one side is a natural economic recovery which will seek and find new markets, new ways to trade, and new opportunities even under sanctions. On the other side is the idea that bureaucrats, the spenders of wealth who have never had to meet a payroll, can batter the economy into a shield against sanctions." The editorial points out that pro-sanctions lobbies are beginning to emerge in South Africa to demand a controlled economy and it "is the local lobbies that are most to be feared."

Force: 'Illusion of Security'

"A nation which feels the need to detain thousands of citizens without trial in the interests of public safety is manifestly in a condition of profound disorder," says a page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 20 August. The editorial says that the detention of people on as large a scale as 8,500 suggests "a corrosive loss of respect for the tradition of government under the law." "The distinctions between South Africa and the banana republics of this world are becoming more blurred by the day." The editorial also says that the detentions and the "indefensible deaths in detention" are "a kind of terrorism of the citizenry by the might of the government." "The situation is now less amenable than ever to forceful solutions, whether on the side of government or insurgency. Reliance on the use of force by government may provide an illusion of security on the short term. It provides no guarantee whatever of security on the longer term, merely adding to the heritage of resentment and hurt which, inevitably, will burst forth yet again in violent insurgency."

CAPE TIMES on Airline Withdrawal

A page 6 editorial in *Cape Times* comments on the report that the Scandanavian Airlines System is to stop flying to African destinations next month because such flights were unprofitable and says "tragically, the 'window' end of Africa, the part that could and should play the role of promoter of African advance, the south, faces withdrawal of business not for reasons of economics but politics, and the root cause is apartheid." "Western withdrawal continues apace elsewhere in the continent for economic reasons, and in the south for political reasons. If, somehow, the shackles of apartheid could be truly broken, and whites and blacks could find themselves inside South Africa, fulfilling dreams of prosperity and stability for all, the path to African continental reconstruction would be open. Till then, the new bout of official chauvinism over sanctions, marked by rhetorical flourishes and telling the world to go to blazes, must be borne with fortitude — and the irony and tragedy of it all surveyed with sadness."

Ballot Paper: 'Powerful Weapon'

On the same page Michael Acott writes in his "Politics Midweek" column: "The bloody nose for reform dished out by the National Party's federal congress in Durban might not have pleased everyone, but it was democracy at work." Acott says that governments, ministers, and presidents are "servants, put there to do the bidding of the people who voted for them. If they do not serve their constituency, they risk being replaced by others who will." The South African Government is "not afraid to retain key elements of apartheid because the victims cannot threaten to withdraw their votes. Where they have a parliamentary vote, the victims cannot vote for or against the government." Acott believes that the ballot paper is "the most powerful weapon of all." "It makes MPs and ministers jump. It keeps them doing what they are paid to do — serve the interests of those who put them there." "While South Africa is ruled by Nationalists for Nationalists, it is wishful thinking to expect the government to respond to any other pressures. It is equally wishful thinking for the government to expect those who cannot vote for it to settle for anything less than the vote."

VADERLAND on Detentions

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans says: "Indeed, our country's political and social position is abnormal when more than 8,000 people are detained... not because of ordinary criminal deeds but because the state is convinced that they are impeding law and order." The editorial says that this sort of abnormal society strongly reminds one of what are historically known as "banana republics." The worst consequences of detentions are that they "feed negativeness, disrupt people's daily existence, and hinder the country's economic development." An important requirement for a return to normality is that the black communities "eliminate the instigators and troublemakers."

Meeting To Destroy Economy

A second editorial on the same page comments on the Nonaligned Movement summit to take place in Harare and says: "It is a pity for South Africa and its neighbors that such a hostile meeting is about to take place on South Africa's doorstep. It is a pity that those who stand to gain most from South Africa's economy and technology, are going to work together to destroy that economy. And if they succeed, it will only lead to their disadvantage."

TRANSVALER on Landmine Explosions

A page 14 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 20 August comments on the latest land mine explosions in the eastern Transvaal which killed and injured both black and white people. The editorial says: "When deeds are both atrocious and cowardly the perpetrators and the sympathizers have reason to remain silent. Consequently the ANC has not claimed responsibility for the terrorist action near Nelspruit. And consequently the great Western powers have turned a blind eye." The editorial says that the time has come for leaders with a conscience and with integrity to think seriously and then take action with conviction."

BEELD on Value of Minerals

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans of 21 August says on page 18 editorial: "South Africa's minerals have made it a prosperous regional power at the southern point of a penniless continent." It says successive governments have believed that these riches should be used to the best advantage of the country and all its people, as opposed to the exploitation of the old colonial powers. "The last white paper on South Africa's mineral policy is an example of this. The emphasis on the management of a national asset within the framework of a very strict strategy. The latest threats of sanctions have nothing to do with this strategy. But it does take into account the possibility of such action. The point of departure remains that South Africa will never impose sanctions. And so it should be. The world must remain dependent on our minerals. South Africa can have no part in a process of teaching the world to get along without it. Our minerals cannot feed any hungry stomachs, if they remain in the ground."

BEELD on Sanctions

Another editorial on the same page says punitive measures against the country have gained a momentum of their own, and the country is left on its own not only to survive, but to turn these measures into an asset. "The arms boycott showed that sanctions do not chase South Africans to the wailing wall. The latest threats have set the industrial sector in motion replacing essential imports with locally produced products. There is enough skill around to find alternative markets for export goods." The editorial says "instead of us gnashing our teeth over what the world is demanding, the time has come for us to attend to our own needs and rearrange our priorities." The need for housing and jobs, together with education, are the things to be catered for in the new South Africa, regardless of the political dispensation which is brought about. And ironically, sanctions can give this process a helping hand.

CITIZEN on 'Peace Song'

Commenting on the Bureau for Information's plans to record a "peace song" in an editorial on page 6, Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 22 August says that the Bureau for Information has a "particularly difficult" and "unenviable" task for which it "is under considerable criticism from some quarters; it should not add to this criticism by getting involved in needless controversy." What the country needs "is not songs but a quick end to the unrest, the lifting of the emergency once peace is achieved, and quicker reform. It also needs a campaign overseas to inform legislators and the public of what it being done and what is being achieved."

STAR On Tutu Guest List

"Bishop Tutu is making his enthronement as Archbishop a typically high-profile event," Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 22 August says in an editorial on page 10. "There was no duty on the Anglican Church to invite anyone from the government, although it might seem customary to include civil authorities for an occasion like this." In the past, Bishop Tutu has sought "urgent talks with President Botha on high affairs of state, and the two will no doubt have a lot more to discuss in the fraught years to come. Was it wise to start off this new chapter with what amounts to a pointed snub? In the nature of things the enthronement is a religious occasion with a strong political colour. Many Anglicans have no cause to be grateful to the Government. But mightn't a gesture towards reconciliation have been just as fitting?"

STAR on Unicameral Parliament

Noting that the Houses of Representatives and Delegates, despite "their fewer MPs, limited research resources and debating experience," have finished their work ahead of House of Assembly members and have "had to adjourn until the white 'nit-picking' MPs have talked their way back into phase," *The Star* asks in another editorial on the same page: "If all three races were represented in the one House, as they should be, would the brisk example spread? Perhaps not, but at least things would not have to be done in costly triplicate."

BUSINESS DAY on Aid to Detainees

Commenting on the government's move to make 3.1 million rands available to assist families of detainees, Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 22 August says in a page 8 editorial: "This is such a bizarre move that no-one seems quite sure whether it's supremely cynical or simply obtuse. Has it crossed the government's mind that an easier and far less costly way to provide relief to the families of detainees would be to release the detainees?"

BUSINESS DAY on Regional Interdependence

"The irony of the World Bank lending money for the Lesotho Highlands water scheme, which will solve one of the long-term problems of developing the South African interior, should not be lost on those advocating economic sanctions against this country," *Business Day* says in another editorial on the same page. "For it is more than an irony. It is yet another demonstration of the ineluctable economic interdependence of the region." This means that it is not possible to destroy South Africa without destroying the region — "something which Zambia and Zimbabwe may discover to their cost. Of course,, there is a lesson in this for South Africa as well, and that is that the relationship between this country and its neighbours is mutual. We need them too."

Stals Speech

On the same page, *Business Day* carries an "edited version" of the speech delivered by the director general of finance, Chris Stals, at a ceremony to mark his appointment as an honorary professor at the University of South Africa's School of Business Leadership. Stals notes that "the poor results of the economy over the past few years" have caused some to believe that the economic system in the country should be changed to "a fully controlled economy where a central authority — government — would decide what is to be produced, how it should be produced and for whom it should be produced." However, "it has been shown over and over again" that the free market economies of the West deliver better results than the planned economies of the East. "Must we throw the market-related system overboard in this time of change from the old SA to the new? There is a way out — and it lies in the recognition of economic discipline in the changing SA." "Stringent disciplines will have to be applied to the SA economy, and the authorities will have to play a bigger role in applying the needed discipline. It might even be necessary to intervene in the economy in a way not strictly in accordance with the princples of the free market system."

Police Conduct 'Disgraceful'

Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 21 August notes in an editorial on page 6 that on 16 June Progressive Federal Party officials distributing pamphlets advertising a meeting in the Cape Town City Hall to discuss events at the Crossroads and KTC squatter camps were held by police for 2 and 1/2 hours, "effectively preventing them from advertising the meeting. The police then informed the City Council that a meeting could not take place — and persisted in this extraordinary view until half an hour before it was due to start." "Now that the emergency curb on press comment on actions of a force appears to be non-operative as a result of legal proceedings, for the moment at least, it may be said that the conduct of the South African Police on this occasion was disgraceful and wholly out of keeping with the standards and traditions of parliamentary government." This action will "compound the growing lack of confidence in the SAP, and strengthen the call for a commission of inquiry to review all its operations. Thank heavens that Members of Parliament may still exercise what is left of freedom of expression in South Africa."

CAPE TIMES on Flaws of Tricameral System

"The adjournmnt of the House of Representatives and Delegates less than three days after returning from a two-month recess highlights afresh some of the many flaws of our tricameral parliamentary system," the *Cape Times* says in another editorial on the same page. "A simple way to improve efficiency and save money would be to scrap the ill-conceived tricameral system. A single-chamber Parliament with fewer MPs could represent South Africans of all races."

CITY PRESS on Song

In a page 2 editorial on the Bureau for Information's song, Johannesburg *City Press* in English on 24 August [date as published] says that for the government to spend 500,000 rands when "we are going through the worst period of unemployment in the country" is "scandalous." "Don't get us wrong. Nobody in their right minds would object to anything that advances the cause of peace — heaven knows we must make every effort to advance that. But peace, unfortunately, will not be bought by 30 pieces of silver as the Bureau for Information seems to think. Peace can only come about through a complete overhaul of the political system — the main cause of unrest. Peace can only be achieved when oppression is removed. Peace can only be achieved when the army has left our schools. Peace can only be achieved when troop carriers have left our streets. Peace can only be achieved when our jails are empty of innocent men, women and children incarcerated without trial, when political prisoners are released and exiles are allowed to come back to participate in the democratic political process."

'Percy's Itch' on Botha Speech

In his "Percy's Itch" column on page 4, Percy Qoboza comments on President P.W. Botha's address to the National Party federal congress in Durban, which "provided no new hope for South Africa. It seems the great reformer has retreated back into the laager. For those eternal optimists, the light they saw at the end of the tunnel a year ago has turned out to be the light of an oncoming train. What concerns a lot of South Africans is that the verlig [enlightened] atmosphere which was a feature of the party's congresses last year, collapsed under the weight of verkramp [ultraconservative] rhetoric. Botha himself waved that banner and set the mood for what transpired there."

SOWETAN On Parliament Debate

"It is timeous that the state of emergency is to be debated fully in Parliament today, as it is becoming increasingly clear that the situation in this country cannot go away without serious attention," Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 22 August says in an editorial on page 4. "South Africa, for all its problems, still has the comfort of democratic channels through which some of the more serious problems can be addressed. Such a forum is our parliamentary system with all its faults. The government, given such a good chance, should come out strongly and with courage steer the country in the right direction. South Africa deserves to be given frank and honest answers about the future. Already we find ourselves in the middle of internal turmoil and mounting external pressures. We need to be told what this government intends doing about the full-blown sanctions campaign and the obvious internal instability."

Column by UDF's Morobe

In a guest column on page 4 of the *Sowetan* to mark the 3d anniversary of the United Democratic Front (UDF), UDF publicity secretary Murphy Morobe writes: "As we celebrate our birthday the country is in the grip of an unprecedented state of emergency. From certain quarters a concerted attempt is being made to make us believe that it is a consequence of 'mayhem' in the townships, that it is because of the so-called 'black-on-black' violence and as some would have it — to protect South Africa from communists. What is being concealed is that the Nationalist Government is guilty of mismanaging our country." The government "has never been as isolated as it is today. That sanctions today are a reality is not because of Bishop Tutu, the African National Congress or the UDF. The real reason lies in the Government's unbending attitude on meeting the legitimate and reasonable demands of the people." "For us as the UDF and as progressives and democrats our options are quite clear. Either we continue struggling ceaselessly or perish. Either we deepen our organisation's capability or disintegrate. We have chosen not to give in. Even as the emergency seeks to, at best, turn us into meek receptacles of Pretoria's policies, we are still committed to the unity of all progressives. The road ahead is certainly not an easy one. In the short term our efforts shall be geared mainly at broadening and deepening our structures and campaigning for unity in action of all forces in opposition to apartheid." Unity is essential and "to those committed to the total eradication of apartheid, it is now time to seek out the things that unite us rather than harp on divisive issues that can only undermine our struggle."

Column on Proposed Township

The "Joe's Burg" column on page 5 discusses the proposed township north of Johannesburg, noting that whites often make "all the right noises" about equality "until you suggest that blacks should be allowed to live in THEIR area." This is "the situation of so-called liberal areas in northern Johannesburg where the residents even reject proposals for bus stops in their area." The moment the plans for the new township were announced, "there was a frenzy of activity. Organisations were formed to fight this. To make it look respectable, they called in the help of nature conservationists. You see, the point they were making is they do not object to a black township per se, but fear that the natural flora and fauna in the area will be threatened." Any plan for a black township near a white area "will be objected to by those very whites who publicly tell the whole world that they do not believe in apartheid."

Need To Speak Up

"If there is one recurring theme from ordinary folk in their letters to this newspaper, it is a desire to do something to reduce the bitterness, to tap the goodwill that still exists between white and black," Rex Gibson writes in his "Undercurrent Affairs" column on page 8 of Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 23 August. The first step to find out what an ordinary person can do is to "acknowledge a simple truth: blacks are not perfect, no group is, but in our particular circumstances they have been the victims." The immediate goal is to "remove the injustices. So the second step becomes obvious. It is to speak up. For too long white silence has been taken as assent to injustice. But that apart, government — hostage to history, fear and an electorate which incorporates the right wing — needs to hear other voices. If it's out of touch with the sentiment of ordinary whites and blacks, and I believe it is, it is partly because the sentiment hasn't been properly conveyed."

Column on Moderates

In his "Political Commentary" on the same page, David Braun writes that National Party and United Democratic Front (UDF) members, as well as Chief Buthelezi, all see themselves as moderates. "The Nats live in fear and dread of politicians on their right. They see the Conservative Party, the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party], Volkswag [National Guard], and especially the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] as the extreme form of Afrikaner nationalism." Chief Buthelezi opposes apartheid and white domination, but also violence and sanctions, sitting "between the National Party Government which practices policies he regards as extremist and the UDF and ANC with which he is constantly engaged in a war of words, although he says this is not because of ill-will from his side. The UDF leaders I spoke to regard Chief Buthelezi as a fraud and a bully." They see the government "as so far Right" as to be "almost off the planet" and want a completely new society. However, they still regard themselves as moderates because there are "groups far to the Left of them." The fact that so many different kinds of people can regard themselves as moderate underlines "the desperate need we South Africans have to talk directly to one another."

12-Year-Old Mistreated in Prison

Jo-An Bekker reports on pages 1 and 3 of Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English for 22-28 August that 12-year-old William Nathela claims that he "received electric shock treatments to his hand, foot and genitals, while a sack was placed over his head" during the month he spent in detention. He said that he shared a cell with three adults and two other children and that "the six had to fight for their share of a large plate of porridge and a two-litre container of sweet black coffee" at meals. "Asked to comment on his allegations, a representative of the SA Prisons Service said: "No person by the name of William Nathela was detained at the Parys prison. The SA Prisons Service is therefore not in a position to comment.""

Morobe on UDF Anniversary

"This week's third anniversary of the birth of the United Democratic Front, like its second, was commemorated in the midst of a State of Emergency. The UDF's acting Publicity Secretary, Murphy Morobe, was on the run, as he was last year, popping up at unexpected times to issue sharply-worded statements and grant interviews," Patrick Laurence writes on page 7. Morobe believes that the UDF " 'has not only survived the most severe repression but has grown into a powerful mass movement.' " " 'While widespread detentions have hit some areas hard, many activists foresaw the Emergency and took the necessary precautions. They have been able to avoid detention and remain active, if covertly.' " According to Morobe, "the UDF national executive is still able to hold meetings and plan campaigns to continue the fight for the establishment of a non-racial, unified South Africa" and UDF affiliates at the local level are still active. He points to the continuing rent boycotts as an example of such local activity.

WEEKLY MAIL on Restrictions

On pages 12 and 13, *The Weekly Mail* shows copies of pages from previous editions which had heavy black lines over some passages as well as how the pages would have appeared had *The Weekly Mail* not imposed self-censorship, adding: "Now that the state has conceded that two of the Emergency regulations are invalid, we peel off our own censorship stripes to reveal what lay behind them." "The Emergency restrictions on the press were hardly necessary. The black lines camouflaged only those few areas not already covered by a mass of other legislations affecting reporting on prisons, police and the Defense Force. The press has been unable to report freely on matters of substance for years. What the emergency did was make reporting of the trivial illegal too." One serious effect of the emergency is that "it has dried up news-gathering networks. Scores of contacts are detained or in hiding. Nor can reporters get to news events. Until this week they have been barred from unrest areas. They are still prevented from setting foot on school property. The prohibition on photographs of unrest remain intact."

Ex-Mayor Interviewed

On page 14, Sefako Nyaka interviews former Tembisa Mayor Lucas Mothiba, who resigned recently. Although there has been a 3-month boycott of his businesses, Mothiba says that he resigned not because of the boycott but " 'because of the realisation that the Black Local Authorities were politically and economically non-viable.' " Although he has been shot at and his businesses attacked, he denies that he or his family was intimidated. However, "allegations that he was setting up a vigilante group only hastened his decision to resign." Mothiba says that two youths who told a press conference he had recruited them to become vigilantes later " 'came straight to me and told me that they were pressurised.' "

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Back From SADCC Summit; Communique Reported

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[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, arrived in Harare last night after attending a 1-day SADCC conference on issues including the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions against racist South Africa, which ended yesterday in the Angolan capital, Luanda. He was met at the airport by the deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, several government ministers, and senior officials.

The conference ended with a call to the international community to expedite the (?release) of the (?assistance) for the implementation of projects in the organization's plan of action. A communique issued after the summit attended by nine member-states said the most critical areas in need of assistance to reduce dependence on South Africa are transport and communications. The summit reveiwed the current political and security situation in southern Africa and condemned the Pretoria regime's acts of aggression against SADCC member-states.

On sanctions, the leaders agreed that SADCC's vulnerability should not be used as an excuse by others for not taking economic measures against South Africa. SADCC member-states will do nothing to undermine the effectiveness of sanctions imposed against South Africa by the international community and will cooperate faithfully (?with it) regardless of the efffect of sanctions on their own economies. The summit approved the decision of the SADCC trade promotion council of ministers to establish an intra-SADCC trade promotion program.

The next SADCC summit will take place in Lusaka, Zambia, in August next year.